A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market Street

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

de5-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the

Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. no15-3m

CAPIT HOTE,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. de19-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ja26-3m

CRFT HOTE,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

The proprietor is a successful caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. de19-tf

CHANGED HANDS!

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. FURNISS & BEMIS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland. ja3-3m FURNISS & BEMIS.

ART NOTICE.

FOR THE VERY SUPERIOR RETOUCHED

Rembrandt Photographs,

OR ANY OTHER BRANCH OF THE ART,

From the smallest picture to life-size, copied and enlarged equal to any gallery in the world, by R. ROGERS & CO.,

At Mr. Rue's Old Gallery,

OVER PORTER & CO'S STORE,

no21-3m Woodland.

M. W. THOMAS,

GENERAL COLLECTING

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENT,

OFFICE:

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

(OVER NEW BANK,)

WOODLAND, CAL.

Having been for several months past successfully engaged in the above lines of business, I have determined to continue the same permanently. Prompt attention given to collecting Notes, Accounts, etc.

Fire and Life Insurance

Policies issued in reliable companies at reasonable rates.

Business attended to with dispatch in town or country.

☞ Orders left with E. Bynum will receive immediate attention.

WOODLAND, November 5th, 1873. fe7-3m2p

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County.

MRS. OCBURN,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Millinery Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

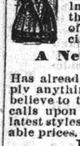
NEW WEED SEWING MACHINE!

Ja10 One of the most reliable in use.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER



having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. de12 3m

Trees, Shrubbery, Flowers, &c.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman,

Is prepared to supply almost every kind of

FRUIT TREES,

SUITABLE TO THIS LOCALITY, ALSO

Shade and Evergreen Trees,

SHRUBS, FLOWERS, ETC.,

In Great Variety. Those in want are invited to call and make purchases.

Depot on Main Street, College Block, Woodland.

de26

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE!

SOLD AT THE

West'n Union Telegraph Office,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND:

—ALSO—

THE "COMMON SENSE,"

A CHEAP MACHINE,

ON EASY TERMS!

Call and see them. Needles and Extras furnished on short notice for both machines. ja23 3m

TREES! SHRUBS! FLOWERS!

The undersigned beg to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that they have procured from the best Nurseries in the State

A Full Supply

OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS,

Etc., which will be sold on reasonable terms. Now is the time to set them out.

Depot, Two doors West of Postoffice.

ja15-3m SILL & BROGAN.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS!

Court House RESTAURANT.

H. STEGALL keeps constantly on hand Fresh Oysters, both Eastern and California, and has fitted up rooms in the basement for the comfort and accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Families or parties supplied with Oysters during the season, on short notice.

Good Lunch Always Ready.

de26-tf

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja10-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. fe8-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. fe8-3m

DR. R. D. HARKNESS,

HOMEOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,

May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality. ja17-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ja10-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ja10-3m

T. F. EATON,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Will attend to collecting notes, accounts, etc., in Woodland and throughout Yolo County at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to him will be puomptly attended to, and ample security given if desired. Office at City Livery Stable, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, Cal. de26-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickelsburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. de12-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. de12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. de12

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. de5-3m

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. de8

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST

(Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. no28-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 52 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. no15-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no15

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. de5

Agents Wanted

—FOR THE—

HISTORY OF THE GRANGE MOVEMENT

OR THE

Farmers' War Against Monopolies.

Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies, with a history of the rise and progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; its objects and prospects. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 721 Market St., ja16-7t San Francisco, Cal.

Fashionable Religion.

[From the Vallejo Independent.]

Man is by nature a worshiping being. However low and degraded he may be he has an instinct to worship something above him. The cruder his opinions, concerning the Great Power behind nature—the more degraded and damaging will his worship be to himself and those around him. Beliefs, according to their nature, will either exalt a man or degrade him. We in the present day look back at the early beliefs of mankind, and also at some in the present day, with a degree of pious pity, and we marvel at the ignorance and superstition of our race.

It may, however, not be amiss if we occasionally spare a little time and aim to set our house in order. We live in what is called a religious age, and we have only one standard by which to judge of that religion—that is by the Old and New Testament. Now let any man open his New Testament and read for awhile there. How peaceful! how grand! how pure! There is no hurrying in proclaiming a truth. Christ was in no hurry in stating His truths—with a sublime confidence that truth never dies, he did not even write his words in a book, but he cast them to the winds of Heaven and they have been carried round the wide world, and to-day are as instinct with life and meaning as when they first came from his lips. Look again at his Disciples and Apostles and their manner of life and preaching and the steps they took to spread the truths of their beliefs! Are our aims like theirs, or if not that, are they even in the same groove? Alas, we may talk about our civilization, but in this matter of preaching and practicing Christianity, we have in its essential elements gone backwards. It is in vain for little divines to come along with their paint and varnish pots and make a dauh here and there, and tell us that "things are so and so." We prefer to judge of the matter with our own eyes.

Go into one of our fashionable churches. "Fashionable", indeed! What has fashion to do with religion? With religion proper, nothing whatever; but with religion that is spurious, fashion is the atmosphere in which it lives, and moves and has its being. There was an age when the sole incentive in going to church was to worship God, but now it is to show one's self, or perhaps for a still more valuable purpose, to show one's dress. There is no fiction in this statement. The milliner, the dressmaker and the tailor have taken the place of God in the hearts of many of our modern Christians. Preachers preach and many of our churches are open for the attendance of the well-to-do, or apparently well-to-do, and the poor who cannot thus array themselves are thus proscribed. That is a curious religion which makes the salvation of souls depend upon a new bonnet or an elegant dress, and yet it is a fact that, so fashionable has religion become, many persons prefer to neglect the salvation of their souls rather than appear in church in a dress that is out of season. Is this like Christianity as taught in the New Testament?

Religion to-day may have gained in so called respectability over religion of old times, but it has lost nearly all its principle, and has none of its saving merit. People go to churches, but they do not worship—they are put through a little devotional drill exercise—to speak in a military strain, they go through their religious facings—they do a little religious parade duty—and in an ignorant simplicity they expect pay and arrears in the next world.

We want more of that religious simplicity that was its chief characteristic on the shores of Galilee. We want less of that pulpit denunciation of evil, and more practical aims to cure the evils of society. Who will deny the fact that Christianity is losing more and more its hold upon the people—particularly in large cities. Even here in Vallejo the masses of the people do not attend church, and particularly for the reasons above stated. Christianity is not to be blamed for this.

The skeptical may well exclaim: where is the Christianity of to-day? We know that here in Vallejo there is not enough of earnestness in some of the congregations to support their ministers, and then what is the course taken? Fairs are given, soups are sold, dice are shaken, tickets are disposed of by fascinating young ladies, and this is how the Lord's Treasury is replenished! Think of our Lord's Disciples doing these things in the days of the dawn of the Christian religion! Are modern Christians even attempting to follow in the footsteps of the Founder and early Teachers of Christianity? There is more saving merit in the poor Brahmin who believes in his religion, and follows it than there is in him, who with cowardly and selfish motives in his heart, pretends to a purity of life which he never aspires to and never cares to reach. Christianity is emphatically the religion of the poor. At least so Christ taught, but our religion from the deacon to the minister, from the Churchwarden to Priest, prefers the company of any Dives—and his soul they are always ready to save to the exclusion of the poor man, believing of course in so doing that they are carrying out their own advancement and not their Lord's behest. SELAH.

A "PIOUS FRAUD."—The Syracuse *Courier* says: The great work of driving from power this party that has proved false to all its pledges of reform begun so well in 1873, will, we predict, be prosecuted with unabated vigor in 1874, and fructify in victory complete in 1876. The Republican party cannot do business much longer on the capital of its former reputable name. The people are fast finding out that it is only a "pious fraud." The exhalations that come up from the raking over of the heaps of official rottenness in Washington are not so savory as to invite back stray or wavering sheep into the Republican fold. The turning tide of 1873 will, we predict, increase to a grand swelling flood in the year that now follows.

THE *Boston Journal*, while it generally supports the measures of Grant's Administration, refuses to swallow the Postoffice Savings Bank humbug, so warmly urged by that prince of political quacks, Postmaster General Creswell. It says: "If a popular vote on the proposition of a gigantic Federal savings bank, with its headquarters at Washington, were submitted to the people of New England, there would not be yeas enough to make it worth while to count them."

New Apportionment.

The Assembly Apportionment Committee will report during this session for a new apportionment of members of the Legislature, basing their calculations upon the United States census of 1870, and as far as practicable give one Assemblyman to every seven thousand inhabitants, and one Senator to every fourteen thousand. The following will be about the respresentation reported:

San Diego one Assemblyman; San Bernardino and Kern, one Assemblyman; the three forming one Senatorial District; Los Angeles two Assemblymen and one Senator.

Santa Barbara one Assemblyman, San Luis Obispo one Assemblyman, both counties electing a joint Senator.

Fresno and Mono one Assemblyman, Tulare and Inyo one Assemblyman. All four counties electing one Senator.

Mariposa and Merced one joint-Assemblyman, and Stanislaus one Assemblyman, the three electing a joint-Senator.

Santa Cruz one Assemblyman, and Monterey one Assemblyman, both counties electing a joint-Senator.

Santa Clara three Assemblymen and two Senators.

Contra Costa and Marin, two Assemblymen and one Senator.

San Joaquin, three Assemblymen and one Senator.

Amador, one Assemblyman with a joint-Senator along with Jan Joaquin.

Tuolumne and Calaveras, each one Assemblyman, with a joint-Senator.

Sacramento, three Assemblymen and two Senators.

Solano, Two Assemblymen and one Senator.

Yolo, one Assemblyman and joint-Senator with Solano.

Napa and Lake, one Assemblyman. Mendocino, one Assemblyman. The three counties, one Senator.

Sonora, three Assemblymen and one Senator.

Placer, one Assemblyman and one Senator. El Dorado and Alpine, one Assemblyman and one Senator, and the three counties jointly one Assemblyman.

Yuba, one Assemblyman, and Sutter and Yuba jointly on Assemblyman and one Senator.

Butte, one Assemblyman; Plumas and Lassen, one Assemblyman, and the three one Senator.

Siskiyou, one Assemblyman; Shasta and Trinity one Assemblyman, and the three counties one joint-Senator.

Humbolt, Klamath and Del Norte, one Assemblyman, and one Senator jointly.

Colusa and Tahama, one joint-Assemblyman and Senator.

In addition, under this apportionment, San Francisco will be allowed twenty-one Assemblymen and ten Senators, with a joint Senator from San Mateo, which latter county is also allowed one Assemblyman. This preliminary apportionment gives three Assemblymen to spare; and a sub-committee has been appointed, consisting of Ammerman, Bowers, Hoy, McCallum and Norton, to report as to their disposal.

The Siamese Twins.

The celebrated Siamese twins, which for the last half century have been the foremost of living curiosities, both in Europe and America, recently died at Salisbury, N. C. These remarkable personages were born in Siam in 1811, and constituted part of a family of fifteen children, several of whom were twins, though none save these two were in any wise deformed. Chang and Eng, however, were linked together by a fleshy ligature, which was about a foot in length, two inches broad and four inches thick. Through it ran a large artery and many veins, making their circulation identical. Each brother had, however, an entirely separate existence, and with the exception of the ligature, which was equally sensitive to both, their senses were totally disconnected.

In 1850 Barnum exhibited them throughout the country, and out of their salaries they managed to amass some $40,000. With this money the brothers purchased two adjoining plantations in North Carolina, assumed the surname of Bunker and, strange to say, married. The courtship, it is stated, was done by proxy, and the wives, English women, who had only seen their husbands once at a show in London, were selected by the twins from likenesses forwarded by an agent. At the time of their marriage the brothers were forty-four years of age, and their wives, who were sisters, respectively twenty-six and twenty-eight. Their domestic life is said to have been very peculiar. The wives lived in separate homes and the husbands alternated, staying one week at Changs house and the next week at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of his living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The families increased rapidly, Chang having six children and Eng five; of these four were deaf mutes, though not deformed, while the rest were strong and healthy. The domestic life of the brothers was not happy, and serious difficulties occasionally took place, resulting in the estrangement of the families for long periods. They were slave owners and cruel masters, and during the war manifested strong southern proclivities. At the end of the rebellion, their wealth was very much reduced, and they again went into the show business, with only partial success.

The brothers were of medium size and of peculiarly repulsive faces. Chang was the most robust and good natured, while Eng was often sick and morose. Chang also was the mental superior, although both were ignorant and had intelligence that scarcely rose above low cunning. As they grew old, the almost certainty of the death of one resulting in that of the other rendered them fretful and nervous. While in Europe, they consulted the best physicians regarding the possibility of a separate existence; but when the ligature was compressed so that all transfusion of blood between them stopped, Eng fainted, proving that neither could sustain a separate circulation. About a year ago Chang had a paralytic stroke which rendered his health the worse of the two; and as a relief from suffering, he drank freely. His death occurred first; and the shock, or more probably the cessation of circulation, affected Eng so strongly that delirium, followed by stupor, almost immediately set in. At the end of two hours he also expired.

Shipping Wheat in Bulk.

We yesterday made note of the trial shipment of wheat in bulk by the ship France, and said that the experiment would not be received with much satisfaction by the wheat ring of San Francisco. One of their local organs, the *Bulletin*, thus attempts to discourage the trial of this system of shipment:

"The experiment of shipping grain in bulk has been tried once or twice before, but has never been deemed much of a success. It is at best a hazardous business, even on short voyages, and is of course especially so on such a long trip as from California to Europe. There is danger of leakage, stoppage of pumps, and general damage to cargo, ship and crew. Underwriters are averse to such risks, and sailors and ship-owners take unusual chances where the grain is in bulk. The cargo is also less saleable."

The *Bulletin* says that the experiment of shipping grain in bulk has been tried once or twice, but "has never been deemed *much* of a success." If it has never proven "much of a success," why did not that paper take the pains to inform the public what were the drawbacks to a complete success. The *Bulletin's* own language, however, is a substantial acknowledgement of the feasibility of the shipment of wheat in bulk; for the charges which are urged against the practicability of this system of shipment are of such a nature that if any one of them were true, such shipments would be utter failures; and any degree of success would be impossible.

The assertion about the wheat overheating is the old story which may be repeated to the marines but not to anybody who understands anything about shipping wheat. Actual experience in shipments from this coast and also from Australia has thoroughly exploded this bugbear, to say nothing of the conclusions of reasoning and common sense.

The *Bulletin* betrays the most benighted ignorance on the subject under discussion when it urges against the practicability of shipments in bulk that "there is danger of leakage, stoppage of pumps, general damage to cargo, ship and crew," and that "underwriters are averse to such risks and sailors and ship-owners take unusual chances when the grain is in bulk." And the idiotic ass who penned the above makes this assertion in full view of the fact that the whole wheat crops of the Eastern States and of Russia have been shipped in bulk for years. But this narrow-brained provincial, whose ideas appear to be bounded by the municipal limits of San Francisco, is evidently of the opinion that because San Francisco ships its wheat in bulk, the balance of the world does the same. It so happens, however, that the reverse is the truth. If Chicago and New York, Odessa and other Russian ports, and Australia can stand the "damage to cargo, ship and crew" and "the danger of leakage, stoppage of pumps," *et cetera*, we rather judge that San Francisco can do the same. If she can't it only affords an additional evidence of her inability to compete with any wide-awake city of civilization.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Purifying the Press.

Under this caption the Oakland *Transcript* has a fine article, in which it declares that "the public press of this country has become depraved by falling into the hands of noxious and pestilential individuals, who subvert its mission and make it a vehicle of personal warfare, abuse and libel upon individuals. Instead of a medium of information, a teacher of good morals, an educator of the young, an instructor of the old; raising society up to a higher plane of purity and usefulness, it has become a panderer to the worst and vilest passions, furnishing food to the most sensuous appetites of human nature, a vehicle of slander and disseminator of scandal, searching the lowest haunts of vice and the highest circles of social life alike for pestilential crime, and vice, and immorality to spread before the community each day. Men and women live in fear that they may some day be made the victims of these pirates and scavengers of the press. No matter what the standing of a man may be in society, a trumped-up charge is made, and immediately the whole pack of lawless hounds are at his heels, ready to tear him to pieces, and dish him up as a fat morsel to feed that depraved and morbid public appetite for something mean about one's neighbor. No matter how pure the motives of the selected victim may be, these cannibals of human character are after a meal, and he is sacrificed. It is the way to get up a 'live paper,' and no matter who dies. Society has become demoralized by these malevolent sheets; the old and young alike have become demoralized in their tastes; the atmosphere has become surcharged—and now comes the storm.

San Francisco was the center of all this newspaper depravity, and there was the spot for the thunderbolt to strike. The late disgraceful scenes enacted on her streets, and prepetrated by her irresponsible press has at last brought about a climax, which we hope will have a tendency to clear the journalistic atmosphere, which has so long been reeking with foulness. We hope it will have a tendency to wipe out the sensational, libeling press, and establish a pure journalism in that city. We are fully pursuaded that the French system is correct—that every writer should sign his article, with his own name. Our libel laws should be more stringent, and the punishment for libel more severe."

BOYS USING TOBACCO.—A strong and sensible writer says a good sharp thing and a true one, too, for boys who use tobacco: "It has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spimal marrow, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large qautities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys, who want to be anything in the warn boys, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison."

THE Richmond *Dispatch* thinks President Grant has done more to sustain his motto: "Let us have peace," in dropping Gov. Davis, of Texas, than he has by all his other measures combined.

Saint Augustine.

Dear Readers of the *Instructor*: I thought perhaps you would like to hear from one who has found a home near this old city, to escape the severe cold of a Northern winter.

If you will look on the map of the United States, you will see that Florida is the most southern State, and that St. Augustine is on the eastern coast, a little south of the mouth of the St. John's River. It was built by the Spaniards, not long after the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon, in 1512. It is the oldest city in the United States.

With the exception of a few fine residences owned by Northern people, and some signs of Northern thrift and industry, the city remains much the same in looks as it did over two centuries ago; or, at least one would suppose so from its ancient buildings.

The streets are very narrow, it being barely possible for two carts to pass each other in some of them. They tell us the reason of this is, that when the city was under Spanish rule, no wheeled vehicle was allowed inside the city gates. The streets were then payed with coquina (kokēna) stone, and very nicely kept. This stone is a curiosity of itself. It is formed of very small shells, which compose a solid rock, but each tiny shell is as distinct, and sometimes as whole, as though they had been glued together yesterday. It is used for every purpose for which stone is used, as there is no other to be found here, and this only near the sea-shore.

Most of the houses open directly upon the street, and most of them have a balcony projecting from the second story, which makes the streets very shady and cool.

There are several churches in the place, but the only one of note is the fine old Catholic Cathedral, built of this same coquina stone, having a quaint old Moorish belfry, and a chime of bells. This is said to be the first church built in America.

A part of the walls of the old treasury building is still standing, and show signs of good taste in architecture, even in those days. The city has been walled, and many parts of the wall now remain. The pillars of the old gateway are still standing, and it seems strange to think, as we stand near them, that hundreds of years ago there stood, in this same place, the old Spanish sentinel, to challenge those that passed through the gate; but he has passed away with those of his time, and as you pass out through the gateway you see the old burying ground, where for hundreds of years have been buried the dead of St. Augustine. Some of the graves are very strangely built, and next month I will tell you about them, and of some other things of interest here, among which is the old fort, the sea wall, etc., etc.—*Nettie Saulsbury, in Youth's Instructor.*

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Canal Reward.

The Canal Commission of the State of New York, charged with the duty of trying and examining the various boats that were presented last year in competition for the reward of one hundred thousand dollars, have lately made their report to the Legislature. They say that, owing to the technicalities contained in the law under which the reward was offered, they have been unable to make an award to any of the competitors. They ask that the law may be modified and new trials allowed. They report that two of the competing boats very nearly filled the requirements. These were the steam canal boat William Baxter and the steam canal boat William Newman. The requisition was that each boat should be able to carry 200 tuns of cargo besides motive power, and make an average speed of three miles per hour.

The William Baxter was built especially to compete for the prize. She is 96 feet long and 17 feet beam, and has much sharper lines than the ordinary canal boats. Her bottom is perfectly flat, and her sides, stem and stern, vertical. The outlines of the immersed portions of her bow and stern are the same. She has an overhanging deck at the stern to protect her propellers, and with 200 tuns of cargo she draws 5½ feet of water. Her machinery consits of a Baxter upright boiler and a pair of Baxter compound condensing engines, 7x12 and 12x12. Her boiler is 6 feet high, 46 inches in diameter, and has 152 two inch flues, and a grate surface of 7 feet. She is propelled by 2 three bladed twin screws of 4½ feet diameter and 4 feet pitch. The amount of coal consumed in running from Syracuse to Utica, a distance of 56 miles, was 830 pounds.

The William Newman has a Hubbard hydraulic propeller. She has a horizontal tubular boiler, 8 feet long and 44 inches in diameter, and a grate surface of 13 feet; and she is driven by a single 12x12 upright engine. The propeller is 4 feet 8 inches in diameter and 3 feet long. The amount of coal consumed from Syracuse to Utica was 4,500 pounds.

The time for competition has now expired. If the Legislature at its present session should renew the reward, we shall promptly inform our readers.—*Scientific American.*

WOMEN SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give here something to talk about, give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our age. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be of the present world; to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain conversation according to mental, moral and religious improvements of our times.

RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. The New York *Tribune* says the first action ever taken in Congress to restore to the public domain a forfeited land grant, was the passage of a bill on the 26th of January, offered by Mr. Luttrell of California, in relation to the grant to a local railroad in this State which has failed to comply with the terms under which it accepted the grant. It is reported that the author of the bill will follow it up by others, striking at roads of importance.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, Feb. 13th, 1874.

LIVINGSTONE.—News has been received of the death of Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, near Unyemba, after a short attack of dysentery.

NEW COUNTY JUDGE.—Thomas A. Brown has been appointed Judge of Contra Costa County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge C. W. Lander.

REPEALED.—The repealing act providing for relief from overflow of Putah Creek, in Yolo and Solano counties, has been approved by the Governor and is now law.

SOLANO.—The county officers are now preparing to move their offices to Vallejo, the newly chosen county seat, and will do so as soon as temporary quarters are provided for them.

SENATORIAL BRIBERY.—The investigation into the bribery charged in connection with the election of Gov. Booth to the United States Senate is going on in Sacramento and creates a good deal of talk and excitement. The matter looks very much mixed, but we do not anticipate that the bribery, if there was any, will be unearthed, though it may be.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.—The bill introduced in the House in relation to the compensation of postmasters fixed the rate of New York at $10,000, of Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston, $8,000 each; Cincinnati, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and San Francisco, at $6,000. It provides that such salaries be paid from money received from box rents and other sources in excess of the expenditures allowed for rent, clerk hire and other necessaries.

POWER OF WATER.—An exchange says: Nothing can convey a more impressive idea of the power of water as a general agent than the wonderful cañons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky Mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along, through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these cañons, that of Colorado, is 298 miles in length and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet.

OUR NEW SENATOR.—On Monday last Hon. John S. Hagar was sworn in as United States Senator from California. Knowing his ability and his sound views, says the San Francisco *Evening Post*, we expect a good deal from Senator Hagar, and what we principally expect is that he shall be for free trade first, last and all the time, in season and out of season. California has had about enough of representative Democrats who favor "free trade with such modifications as will protect American industry," and wants a Democrat who will be for free trade without any "ifs" or "an's," and who believes in letting American industry take care of itself. That it is well able to do.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—Consistency is a jewel that has been much admired in the past, is now, and we trust always will be. Newton Booth and his supporters have a great deal to say about negro equality, their equal rights in the schools, etc. But do they always live up to their professions in this respect? We guess not. For instance, when the vote was called for in the Assembly the other day upon the proposition to strike the word "white" from the School Law, Mr. Freeman, Yolo's Representative, who was one of Mr. Booth's most loud-mouthed supporters, was found to have absented himself and was not there to vote either for or against it. The probability is, Mr. Freeman was afraid to face the music and vote like a man, as his constituents had a right to expect of him—afraid to place himself on record upon this question.

OUR ANSWER.—The *Mail* asks what we mean by saying that "Developments are being made already that show that even now the contract [for the county printing] is unfairly awarded, it is not to be enforced." We mean just what we stated last week—that the Supervisors have awarded the contract unfairly. It was not awarded to any bid that was made outside of the Board, but figures were made by one of the Supervisors so as to come below our bid, (without regard to the work to be done, as we shall show,) and then a motion was made by the same member to award the contract for the county printing for one year, at the figures he had made, to Mr. Wagstaff; and then, at the same meeting of the Board, the Clerk was authorized to procure books for the Assessor that will cost about $150, which will have to be paid for by the county outside of the printing contract, but which were furnished by us last year and included in our bid for the present year. Doubties there will be other transactions of the same kind unless the members of the Board admit their mistake and determine to act justly in the premises. The truth of the whole matter is, as we shall show to the Board, our bid was some $200 lower than Wagstaff's. We bid to the specifications, including all work done by us for the county last year. He did not. The Supervisors did not take the pains to inform themselves what the contract included—they evidently did not know—but they will know at the next meeting of the Board, and the people of the county shall be fully informed in due time.

If the Board had given the printing to the Republican (or "Independent," or what ever they please to call it) office, because they had the power, neither we nor our friends would have objected; but to advertise for proposals and then not award accordingly, is, and will continue to be complained of, unless the errors are corrected.

Letter from Sacramento.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Senate to-day passed Assembly bill, granting General John A. Sutter a pension of $250 per month for the coming two years, should the old man survive that length of time. The discussion took a wide range, Messrs. Laine and Finney each announcing their determination to vote for no bill appropriating money except for the legitimate purpose of government. Their speeches corresponded to the sentiments contained in the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures and Bequests to

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Sir, I take issue with the report of this learned committee, and most boldly assert that the poor and helpless are as much the subjects of legislation and the objects of care and providential charge as are your roads, or as are any institutions for the promotion of the public weal. All are interested in their protection, for none are above the casualties that bring misfortune and poverty and helplessness. It is false to say "the Legislature cannot under our Constitution levy a tax for the support of a charity." It is one of its highest duties to provide for the insane, the indigent sick and those who are helpless from any cause. It is all very nice to say charity, like mercy, is free; this lets off such misers as hoard money for the love of it. Men worth millions will thus shirk a duty because they do not want to give. Their hoarded millions are protected by the expensive machinery of government. They get all the advantages of our government, but when even their own fathers are to be supported they cry out "charity, like mercy, ought to be free—given freely"—they are too miserly to give, and the government that protects their wealth won't or does not tax their property. This is false in theory, and a narrow and contracted view for a statesman to take. Nor will the men who expect fame and promotion from this sordid, contemptible illiberality, ever get many public thanks. Their conduct is too thin; it is a love of office that instigates their parsimony, and the people will soon find it out.

IN MEMORIAM.

Another of the Pioneers of the State has gone to his lonely home, and at the instance and upon the motion of Hon. P. A. Roach the Senate adjourned in memory and honor of Judge Pablo de la Guerra. He filled many responsible positions, and did so with honor to himself and fidelity to the people. He was one of the Spanish members of the Constitutional Convention, and has since then often been elected to places of high trust, and has never deceived those who confided in him. May his example be followed by our public men.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Pendegast introduced a resolution into the Senate, in which the Assembly has since concurred, to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the University, and to ascertain what instructions have been given in agricultural and mechanical arts. Also to inquire what the Regents have done with the 150,000 acres of land donated by the Congress of the United States to this institution.

BILLS.

Simpson introduced an act to protect agriculture and prevent the trespassing of animals in the county of Tehama; Northcutt, to protect shipping produce; Snyder, an act to regulate the fees of telegraphing in this State—his rates are much less than those now charged; Burton, an act providing that growing crops shall be exempt from taxation.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. Cressler presented a petition, signed by 1,004 persons, asking the Legislature to enact a local option and civil damage law; Paulsell, one from 1,200 citizens of San Joaquin asking for the same laws.

STATE PRINTING CLAIM.

The bill to pay the claim of the State Printer has been up upon several occasions, and at last went to engrossment. It strikes me that some of the members of the Senate had better study honesty as well as economy. It is right for a State to be wise and economic, but it is just as unwise for a State to go back upon its engagements.

ATTORNEYS.

Mr. Keyes introduced a bill changing the present law in reference to the admission of attorneys, and permitting the old law to go into effect. This permits the County and District Courts to admit such persons as they believe qualified to practice before them. The lawyers all fought against this change, but Mr. Keyes has the quality of hanging on, and after being defeated once got the bill up and had it reconsidered and then passed by a vote of nineteen for to eleven against.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Committee on Apportionment, on leave reported back Assembly bill No. 96, an Act to define the Senatorial and Assembly Districts of this State, and to apportion the representation thereof, with amendments, and recommended its passage.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

This bill finally passed the Senate without amendment, and has now become the law. This new county is abundantly able to support its county government.

STATE CENSUS.

This measure ought to have passed two years ago, and then would have been the basis for the apportionment for this winter legislation.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE.

Until yesterday I had my doubts about dragging women into politics, but a sweet one of the sex has taken a seat right in front of my desk in the Senate. She is all heart and of course has some soul, and she wants women made eligible to educational offices, in which I concur. Mr. Pendegast introduced a bill for her, which makes them thus eligible where no constitutional objection exists. Farley may oppose the bill, but if he does he will exhibit more resolution than most men.

REFORMATION.

Mr. Laine of the Senate, and your Representative Mr. Freeman of the Assembly, have each reported bills on the offices and salaries that are nearly the same. The bill reported by Mr. Freeman as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, goes lower down in the scale of offices than does that of Mr. Laine.

CLERICAL FORCE.

In the State Department Mr. Laine's bill cuts off seven clerks—1 from the the Secretary of State, 2 from the Controller's office, 1 from the Treasurer, 1 from the Attorney General, 1 from the Surveyor General, and 1 from the Register's office. The salaries of these clerks will reach over $12,000 dollars.

SALARIES.

This bill, as well as Freeman's, reduces the Governor's salary from seven to five thousand dollars; that of the Secretary of State the Controller, the Treasurer, and the Attorney General, from four to three thousand dollars; the Surveyor General, from $2,400 to to $1,500. This bill reduces nearly if not quite all the salaries of the clerks. Here is a radical change. Can we get as good men under low as under high salaries? If yea, then let us reduce. But the Governor now runs after the U. S. Senate as soon as elected.

OUR SCHOOLS.

In one of my letters I reviewed the speech of Mr. Cowdery. It was an able effort, but when the bill came up, backed by the endorsment of the Governor's Message and this speech, Mr. Murphy made a motion to strike out the enacting clause and his motion was carried by a vote of 42 to 34. "Sich is life." It puts me in mind of a story told on a member sent from Sierra to the Assembly. Some one moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said he had no objection; all he cared about was contained in the 2d section of the bill, and it was some hours before he fully comprehended the laugh occassioned by his speech. Cowdery may only have wanted his speech to stand. This vote taken in connection with the vote of the people in Sacramento City looks *ominous*.

ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is extremely doubtful who were elected members of the Legislature for that City. Mr. Norton, than whom none in his party stands higher, says in his report: "from the evidence before us we are unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to *who* is entitled to a seat on this floor from that city and county—whether it be the sitting members or the Contestants." Time will tell. This is the Reform party that holds these doubtful seats.

There is a large amount of business yet before the Legislature.

BRIBERY.

I nearly forgot this most exciting matter—to wit: the bribery investigation. Richard Brown has long been known to your correspondent, and to my mind he is the last man to *give out* money. I have never known him charged with corruption in that way. He was Pat. White's deputy while that gentleman was Sheriff of Sierra County, he was elected a Republican Assessor or Collector out in Nevada State; then became White's deputy in San Francisco; now he becomes a Booth champion. Richard resembles much the weather cock in his changes; and those changes generally brought him in money. He is an interesting, unsophisticated innocent, rather loud at a primary, but I never heard of his corrupting anyone by giving. Albert and Richard, one innocent the other devoted, are both anxious and both unselfish examples to the rising generation. INDEX.

TEXAS.—The new State officers of Texas, all Democrats, have been inaugurated and the old difficulties settled. Those troubles might have been quieted long ago had President Grant acted in the premises as he was finally, by the pressure of public opinion, compelled to act, in refusing to sustain the illegal carpet-bag government.

New Advertisements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a statement of the Financial condition of the county, February 1st, 1874:

RECEIPTS SINCE NOV. 1ST, 1873:

General Fund	$53,558 41
Hospital "	9,070 39
Road "	10 37
School "	22,005 29
Total	$84,734 46

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING.

General Fund	$35,767 63
Hospital "	9,178 31
Road "	58,613 95
Total	$103,559 89

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

General Fund	$23,984 21
Hospital "	2,678 65
Road "	16 24
Total	26,679 10
Actual debt after deducting cash on hand	$76,880 79

WARRANTS REDEEMED.

General Fund	$30,156 33
Hospital "	6,493 44
Road "	39 20
Total	$36,688 97

SCHOOL FUNDS IN TREASURY.

Balance in School Fund	$19,514 77
Balance in School District Funds	4,349 65

D. SCHINDLER, County Auditor.

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS

—AND—

WALL-PAPER!

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DELINQUENT LIST

—OF—

TAXPAYERS

—AND—

Unpaid Taxes of Yolo Co.

—FOR THE—

YEAR 1873-74.

A.

	Amt. of Taxes and Costs.
Allison, James G—Lot No 3 Elliott's E Ad to Woodland	11 80
Abbott, J M—S w ¼ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 31, t 10 n, r 2 e; lot 14 Welch's Ad to Woodland; lot in Welch's Ad bounded n by Cross st, e by Moses, s by Martin, w by First st	22 51
Ayer, L B—W ½ sec 16, t 12 n, r 2 w	21 34
Asher, James—W ½ lot 2 Fiske & Messenger's Ad to Woodland	19 71
Ashby, J—Personal property	3 76
Atkinson, J M—Poll tax	3 15
Andres, Lewis—N ½ of n w ¼ sec 3, t 9 n, r 1 w; s w ¼ sec 34, t 10 n, r 1 w	64 57
Armstead, W B—Personal property	55
Avery, A S—Personal property	4 70
Adkinson, D O—S ½ of block No 38; all of block 39, 31, 32; lots 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 in block 34 in the Town of Washington	56 70
Atkinson, D O—Lot 15 block 5; lots 4, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 block 28; lots 14, 15 block 34; n ½ of block 38	17 90
Asberry, Sprague and others—Frac of lots 14, block 1, N Elliott's E Ad to Woodland; frac of lot 3 block 2 Fiske & Messenger's Ad to Woodland, bounded n by Lincoln ave, e by C P R R Co, s by Oak ave, w by Hollingsworth and Sprague	5 08
Armstrong, J O—Personal property	7 76

B.

Baker, F E—S e ¼ sec 2, t 11 n, r 2 w	16 94
Berker & Kalen—Personal property	8 64
Barth C—Personal property	6 20
Belt, A J—Personal property	1 31
Buckley, R F—Personal property	56
Boggs, A T—Land in Woodland bounded n by street, e by Schardin, s by Ruggles & Newton, w by Houston	21 24
Braun, Larin—Block L Cañada de Capay	95 88
Brush, P P—S w ¼ sec 25, t 12 n, r 2 w	5 46
Berry, J J—Personal property	5 39
Bailey, G W—Personal property	77
Butler, John—N w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 32, t 7 n, r 3 e	15 40
Barnes Abram—N w ¼ sec 16, t 9 n, r 1 e	32 67
Burns, Wm. D—Personal property	5 28
Bayliss, Smith & Co	12 09
Bush, Christian	1 03
Brickley, John	61
Benham, Robert—Lot in Woodland bounded n by Davidson, e by Brown, s by Oak ave, w by Day	7 36
Bynum, A C—Personal property	60
Blackmore, Wm—Personal property	8 54
Briggs—H H—Personal property	56
Burton, Thomas F—Personal property	1 31
Burchtel, Anton—Lot 15, block 1, Davisville	5 39
Barnes, J F—N e ¼ sec 4, t 9 n, r 1 e; n w ¼ sec 3, t 9 n, r 1 e	49 50
Beedle, John S—Frac n w ¼ sec 30, t 9 n r 1 e	18 19
Barton, Hiram—Lot No 5, block 2, range D, Davisville	11 90
Brown, John—Personal property	82
Brittenbacher, C—S e ¼ of n e ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ and n e ¼ of s e ¼, and s ½ of s e ¼ sec 23, t 7 n, r 3 e; n ½ and s e ¼ of n w ¼, and w ½ of s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ (S L S 807) sec 25, t 7 n, r 3 e	34 86
Bryan, John E—Lots 19, 20, 21, block 28, Washington	3 13
Butler, John—N w ¼ sec 32, t 7 n, r 3 e	15 30
Barry, Wm—Poll tax	3 15

C.

Carpenter, W R—Personal property	61
Cahill, John—Personal property	54
Coyle, John—Personal property	58
Clark, J Q A—Personal property	33 86
Chalder, John	74
Cofer, Daniel—Lot in Fiske and Messenger's Ad to Woodland, Hevel's block	7 01
Carr, Edward—N w ¼ sec 17, t 9 n, r 1 e	24 89
Creason, S F—Personal property	5 39
Carpenter, L B—Personal property	1 02
Cadenasso, G & Co—Personal property	2 95
Chapman, Morton—Personal property	5 20
Cook, Joseph—S e ¼ sec 10, t 9 n, r 2 e	21 69
Clark, Cassander—Personal property	4 10
Cook, J W—Personal property	7 67
Clark, W L—¼ acre of land on Sacramento river	7 51
Cornelius, Thomas—Personal property	13 58
Crane, G W—Personal property	60
Curl, M V—Personal property	66
Cornelius, James—Personal property	98
Clark, Thos L—Personal property	61
Coon, M W	2 13
Church, M E (South)—Lots 4 and 5 block 9; lots 9 and 10 block 8, Knight's Landing	10 14
Chamberlain, Wm—Lots 7 and 8, block 4, range D, Davisville	2 63
Clark, B C—Personal property	79
Cain, J F—Personal property	3 60
Cook, Wm—Personal property	7 89
Cole, N P—Lots 1 and 2, block 3, range E; lot 9 block 1 range E, Davisville	15 34
Campbell, James—Personal property	72
Currie, A (dec'd)—Land on Sacramento river bounded n e and s by lands of McCormick, and w by C H Gray	16 78
Cal and Oregon Railroad Co—W ½ sec 5, t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ and n ½ of n e ¼ sec 7, t 12 n, r 1 w; s ½ and s ½ of n w ¼, and s w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 17, t 12 n, r 1 w; s ¾ and n w ¼ s ½ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ sec 19, t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ of w ½ sec 21, t 12 n, r 1 w; n ½ s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ sec 29

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Feb. 13th, 1874.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
M. W. THOMAS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.—Following is the programme of the concert to be given by the Liederkranz and Ellis' Band this evening at Washington Hall: Part 1—"The Chapel," vocal and instrumental chorus, Liederkranz and Band; "Longing for Home," vocal chorus, Liederkranz; "Mollie Darling," Band; "Down Deep within the Cellar," basso solo, E. Hœrnlein; "Tyrolean," cornet solo, L. Ellis; "Larboard Watch," vocal duet, C. Bitterman and O. Schluer; "Natalien" flute solo, J. Cosgrove; "The Blue Violet Waltzes," Band; "The Power of Love," clarionet duet, I. Brown and C. Beach; "Come where my love lies dreaming," Liederkranz.

Part 2.—"Anvil Polka," with anvil accompaniment, full orchestra; "The Shepherd's Sabbath Song," Liederkranz; "Thema Con Variations," clarinet solo, I. Brown; Vocal duet, "Moonlight, music, love and flowers," Mrs. C. Howard and R. Schnieder; Polka, "Sancho Panza," Band; "The Male and Female Cousins," chorus, Liederkranz; "Bird Solo," piccolo solo, J. Cosgrove; "Bruder Liederliche," chorus, Liederkranz; "Passo Doppio La Grand Cirque," Band.

A grand ball will follow the concert.

VOTE OF THANKS.—At a special meeting of the Congregational Church and Society of Woodland, held Feb. 11, 1874 the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st, That we heartily tender our thanks to the members of other Societies, who so kindly assisted in the "Old Folks' Concerts," and whose services tended so materially to their success.

2d, That the acquaintances formed have been to us exceedingly pleasant, and we hope they may not be forgotten in the future, but be the beginning of an era of cordial and hearty coöperation in supplying society with a class of amusements that shall have a moral and elevating influence.

3d, That we will in future as cheerfully engage with them in any entertainment of a similar character.

THOS. ROSS, Sec'y.

RAINFALL AT WOODLAND—As recorded by Dr. Parramore's rain-gauge:

1873.	Inches.
Oct. 7	0.20—0.20
Nov. 5	0.21
" 30	0.94—1.15
Dec. 3 (9½ inches of snow)	1.53
" 4	0.88
" 5	1.08
" 6	0.37
" 7	0.63
" 8	0.25
" 9	0.29
" 10	0.27
" 14	0.52
" 15	0.29
" 16	0.39
" 17	0.02
" 19	0.16
" 20	0.44
" 22	0.32
" 29	0.25
" 30	1.50
" 31	0.35—10.44
1874.	
Jan. 1	0.77
" 2	0.46
" 8	0.02
" 15	0.14
" 16	1.38
" 17	0.38
" 18	0.12
" 19	0.73
" 20	0 20
" 28	0.25
" 29	1.17
" 30	0.02
" 31	0.15—5.99
Feb. 2	0.21
" 11	0.21
" 12	0.04—0.46
Total for the Season	18.24

ROLL OF HONOR of Fillmore District for the month ending January 23d, 1874.

ADVANCED GRADE.

Zella Browning	92½	Susan Harlan	98½
Katie Fisher	99½	Stephen Fisher	98½
Tillie Browning	99½	Genio Day	98

FIRST GRADE.

Mary Lucas	97½	George Gould	97½
Eva Kincheloe	96½	John Day	98
Victorine Harlan	96½	Charlie Browning	98

SECOND GRADE.

Willie Harlan	96	George Lucas	96
Josiah Gould	98	Sallie Lucas	98
Albert Gould	96	Clarence Day	93
George Brown	93	Annie Harlan	97

THIRD GRADE.

Rillie Gould	90	Sammie Beck	90
Lee Lucas	90	Willie Browning	90

Those standing below 90 per cent. are not reported.

F. A. PEDLAR, Teacher.

GOVERNOR.—The *Mail* copies an item from the Benicia *Tribune* which says Freeman's name is being used very freely in connection with the office of Governor, to succeed Booth. This must be intended for either a joke or a hoax, for it cannot be possible that our Assemblyman himself would aspire to any such position. Freeman is no more fit for that position than the man who penned the item. However, brass goes a long way sometimes.

SPRING.—The showers that now visit us are spring-like and of short duration. There have been several during the week, but as will be seen by the rain-fall table, the total fall has been light, not enough we trust, to interfere seriously with farmers who are very busy and anxious about getting in their grain. Vegetation is green, but has not grown very much, the weather still being cool.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—The last of these entertainments was fully equal to the first, though of course the novelty of the costumes was not so fresh. But the singing was excellent, and also the instrumental music. Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Carroll and others acquitted themselves splendidly. Financially it was entirely successful.

VALENTINE EXPRESS.—Kierski will have a FREE EXPRESS on St. Valentine's day to carry messages to any part of town. Those wishing to send valentines will give him a call. Don't forget the place—opposite the College, Main street.

ELDER GRANT.—We understand that Elder Miles Grant is expected to visit Woodland soon, and will preach upon the Sabbath question, upon which he invites discussion.

Cacheville Correspondence.

CACHEVILLE, FEB. 10th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—DEAR SIR:—The country around here at present is robed in its most majestic splendor. To gaze on the far spreading meadows clothed in their vesture of delicious green, is like waking from a solitary dream to be encompassed by the loveliest realities of the imagination; and indeed, it is a mere waking from a Wintry dream to emerge from Winter and bask in the sunlight of radiant Spring. In Cacheville we stand on the verge of a bright and beautiful river, and the oft-repeated murmurs of the rolling waters fill the heart with fantastic merriment, and a joy most sublime to the true lover of nature. We are now in the full bloom of our glory. The storms of Winter have passed away and left the azure vault of Heaven to glow in all its magnificence. The musical warblers have returned, and now pour fourth rapturous songs of harmony.

The fierce old storm king has continued his *reign* this season much longer than the time usually allotted him; consequently our farmers will be late in seeding their lands. But few have as yet sown any great quantity. As the result of the severe Winter, business has in some degree been suppressed. Merchants and mechanics have felt the bad effects produced by the dearth of business, and farmers have, many of them, felt discouraged. But now, after the long and violent siege they return to their various occupations; and business thrives in a manner not at all peculiar to our town.

It has been feared by some that our exports of grain for the ensuing harvest will not reach that immensity which might be expected, judging from the rainfall up to the present time. As a general thing, when we have plenty of rain large crops are anticipated. Every farmer desires to have finished by the first of March; and grain sowed later seldom matures. No farmer in these parts, owning an immense farm, has the facilities necessary to complete his labors by that time; consequently much land in Yolo county will be idle, merely for the want of time to put it under cultivation. It is said that much of the early sowed grain in Hungry Hollow is totally drowned out.

Quite a novelty and a most disgusting scene transpired on our streets not long since in the form of a drunken woman. This is a rare occurrence here, and therefore received much attention. It is gratifying to know, however, that she is not a resident of our town. More anon, CYRIL.

WORKMAN-LIKE.—For a sample of *incorrect* printing, we refer the reader to the "Financial Statement" in the last *Mail*. If an official tabular statement was ever "bungled" worse than that we have never happened to see it. For a correct statement see this paper. This may seem like egotism, but if the facts sustain our statement it is not.

HEALTH LECTURES.—Dr. M. G. Kellogg, hygienist, delivered three very interesting lectures here during the week on that style of treatment and health reform generally. The Dr. was invited to establish himself in Woodland by many friends of his system.

HOAXED.—Our neighboring townspeople of Davisville were hoaxed by someone recently, who gave out notice of a minstrel performance there, but when the time came for the performance to commence and the audience had gathered, there were no performers.

WANTS TO DISCUSS.—W. J. Campbell, of this county, authorizes us to state that he is prepared to discuss publicly the question of Woman's Rights, Privileges and the Franchise with any one who will meet him, Mr. C. taking the affirmative side.

SCHOOL TAXES.—I will commence collecting Special School Tax for Woodland District, at Reed & Welch's Store, on Monday, Feb. 2d. Taxes not paid before the 23d of February will then become delinquent.

J. T. REED, Collector.

COUNTY COURT.—Another session of County Court will commence on Monday next.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.—Says the San Joaquin Valley *Argus*: Notwithstanding the continuous stormy weather which has prevailed since the rain commenced, some eight weeks ago, farmers in this valley have succeeded in planting larger crops of grain than ever before in this section of the State, and are still plowing and planting whenever the condition of the weather will permit. So far we have heard of no damage being done to the young grain by excessive wet or cold, and the farmers are in better spirits and more encouraged than we have ever before known them at this season of the year.

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.—San Francisco has been excited for several weeks past over a difficulty between the proprietors of the *Chronicle* and those of the *Sun*, the latter a new candidate in the field. The quarrel grew hotter and stronger until shooting was resorted to, but no one hurt, and now the case is being tried in the Police Court. We presume the parties to the suit know how it is themselves by this time.

WINDY MASSACHUSETTS.—Some uncomfortable Representative, who has made a careful examination of the *Congressional Globe* for the Forty-second Congress, says more than one-half of the space is required to print the remarks of Massuchusetts members alone. He wants to allot the space equally among the members.

MUSICAL PUBLICATION.—Sherman & Hyde, cornor of Sutter and Kearny streets, San Francisco, have issued the first number of a new monthly journal called the *Musical Review*, at the low price of $1 a year. It is well gotten up and is worth double the price charged for it.

THE Tehama *Independent* says from 2,500 to 3,000 deer are slaughtered annually in that county every year merely for their hides, the carcass being left to rot on the ground. The *Independent* wants an extension of the game law to the first of August.

CUT this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy and use Parson's Purgative Pills and full of relief and satisfaction.

The Texas Country.

Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Soscol, who has just returned from a visit to the State of Texas, writes the following to the Napa *Register*:

In answer to the many inquiries about Texas since my return on Friday evening last, I would say that I found the prospect much better than I anticipated. There is a world of open, unoccupied country, and an unlimited amount of feed; although in mid-Winter I found the cattle and sheep as fat as seals. There were but few cattle to be seen in the northern and central part of the State, owing to the country being more thickly settled and more exposed to cold storms. West of San Antonia (about sixty miles) one would see more cattle and sheep in a day than would be seen in a week in some other parts of the State, and it is ackowledged by all stock men who have had the experience that the country from the Madino River to the Rio Grande is the best stock portion of the State, especially for sheep.

The soil of the State varies from a red clay to a black, sandy loam, and a great portion is the black wax, or what we call in California adobe lands, and on the latter I saw some as fine fields of corn and cotton as one could wish to see. I have not time, at this moment, to write an extended article, but will do so at a future time, if desired. In closing, I would say that the prices of land vary from 25 cents to $25 per acre—just owing to proximity to thriving towns, and to railroads; not to the quality of the land.

I met parties from England, Germany, South America and almost every State of the United States looking after and purchasing large tracts or grants of land, some to use them as stock ranges and others only for speculation.

I was granted the privilege of offering for a *short time* the sale of some of the finest grazing lands in the State, embracing 400,000 acres, in two parcels, at the low price of 35 cents per acre. For terms and particulars call on Sterling & Thompson, of Napa City, where maps can be seen.

WHY THE MASSES ARE POOR.—In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Whitthorne, of Tennessee, showed from the census returns that the whole number of productive workers in the United States was not ten millions while the expenses of the general and local governments amount to over $700,000,000. Further than this, the clear-headed Tennesseean asked:

"What more do these classes pay? By bounties secured and concealed under your revenue laws, by privileges granted and used under your currency laws, by rights and special franchises conferred upon railroads you are legalizing tithes upon their labor equal in amount to that paid by them for the support of their national and local governments; or, stated in other terms, the labor of the producers of wealth in this country is taxed per annum seven hundred millions for the support of their national and local governments, are taxed to pay tribute to favored money-changers, are taxed to foster and enrich monopolies, created by the empires of territory your indulgence has ceded to them, and which should have been reserved as homes for their children."

Is it any wonder, under this condition of things, that the working masses of the United States find it hard to make both ends meet?—*Post.*

THE HEAT OF THE SUN nowhere penetrates the ocean more than six hundred feet. At a depth of from one to two miles the temperature is everywhere about four degrees below the freezing point, caused probably by the ice water poured into the ocean from the Artic regions, northern and southern. This, being heavier than the surface water, sinks to the bottom, and forms currents flowing towards the equator, to take the place of the water which, there heated and rendered lighter, rises to the surface and forms the Gulf and other warm streams; as these flow again to the Arctic waters continually lessening the heat of the tropical waters, and these, in their turn, giving out their heat as they flow away from the tropics. England is warmer than Greenland only because of the warmth derived from the Gulf Stream.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL.

The Very Best Musical Treat

THIS SEASON

Will be, without doubt, the Grand Concert to be given by the MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ and ELLIS' BRASS BAND, at

WASHINGTON HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

Both Societies are making great preparations. The Opening piece will be the Chapel Song, a beautiful Air, to be sung by the Liederkranz, accompanied by the Full Band, making a Chorus of from thirty to forty persons—Vocal and Instrumental. Another attraction will be the Anvil Chorus, performed by a Full Orchestra of from fifteen to twenty persons. Besides these, there will be Flute, Cornet and Clarionet Solos, a Clarionet Duett, several Vocal (Female and Male) Solos and Duetts, a Choice Selection of Pieces by the Band, and the best Songs the Liederkranz can produce. The Songs will be partly German and partly English. A full programme will be found in another place.

Tickets for the Concert, 50 Cts.,

Can be had from any of the Members.

THE BALL.

Immediately after the Concert, the Ball will commence. The Music will consist of an Orchestra of twelve to fifteen instruments, a rare thing in this part of the world. A good selection of Floor Managers is made, who will see that everybody enjoys themselves.

TICKETS FOR THE BALL, $1 A COUPLE.

ja30-3w

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

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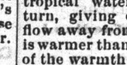

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LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

no15-3m

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

When the chilling winds of Winter are blowing fiercely and bringing suffering to such numbers, it is pleasant to know of something that will cure so many of the ills that flesh is heir to as the invaluable discovery now so universally known and sold by druggists everywhere. It is the best known remedy for affections of the nerves. It cures neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism and sores of other complaints. Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is without a rival. Manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.—*Adv.*

Precautions Against Sickness.

The ability of the human body to resist the causes of disease depends upon its vigor and upon the regularity with which the several organs perform their functions. In the winter the most prolific sources of sickness are damp and cold, and it is therefore wise and prudent to fortify the system against them by wholesome stimulation. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prove such an admirable safeguard against the complaints most common at this season. The ingredients of this powerful vegetable invigorant comprise three essential medicinal elements which act simultaneously upon the digestion, the circulation, the secretions and the nerves, infusing strength and regularity into all. In this way the Bitters put the body in the best possible condition to escape an attack of rheumatism or intermittent fever, or indigestion or biliousness, or of pulmonary disease. Cold and damp are very depressing; almost as much so as excessive heat, and a protective medicine is quite as needful in winter as in summer. The commercial stimulants so unwisely taken in the form of drams to "keep out the cold," have a precisely opposite effect to that produced by Hostetter's Bitters. Their first result is succeeded by a reaction which devitalizes and prostrates the system; while, on the other hand, the tonic and vitalizing operation of the great vegetable invigorant, is not only immediate but permanent. There is no revulsion, no reverse nervous action. The physique is strengthened, the appetite increased, the bowels regulated, the stomach reinforced, and these conditions continue. If dyspepsia or rheumatism, or biliousness or intermittent fever, or general debility, or nervous weakness, is present in the system, expel it with this pure and harmless antidote, which is not only invaluable as a preventive of sickness, but also a remedy for a large class of disorders.

BORN.

Near Buckeye, December 31st, to the wife of Jirdon J. Vandeboe a Daughter.

In Woodland, January 29th, to the wife of J. C. Ball, a Son.

In Woodland, February 10th, to the wife of Alex. Montgomery, a Son.

DIED.

Near Woodland, January 31st, Lanie E., wife of Wm. H. Ludden, aged 22 years and 8 months.

At Lamb Valley, Yolo County, Jan 21st, Ida May, infant daughter of R. L. and E. A. Kirkham, aged 1 year 4 months and 10 days.

Near Woodland, February 7th, Adam J. Lucas, aged 22 years and 15 days.

Near Woodland, February 8th, Lafayette Ludden (of paralysis) aged 45 years and 9 months.

GRAND BALL

—ON—

St. Patrick's Day, March 17,

TO BE GIVEN AT

KNIGHT'S LANDING, AT UNION HALL,

The proceeds to be used for the

REPAIRING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT KNIGHT'S LANDING.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

WOODLAND—Jas. Douglas, A. Brownell, John Schurley, C. Barney.
CACHEVILLE—James Martin, C. St. Louis, Paul Lemleux.
DUNIGAN'S—George Louis, —Erl.
DAVISVILLE—E. A. Kinsman, Dr. Pierce, Wm. Dresbach.
KNIGHT'S LANDING—Hon. C. F. Reed, J. W. Snowball, R. Huston, Julius Martin.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

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Tickets, - Including Supper - **$5.00.**

Supper to be given at Restaurant.

fe6-td

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Building and Fencing Lumber, Shakes, Doors, Blinds, Plaster Paris,

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DAMAGED GOODS!!!
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WE HEREBY OFFER FOR SALE AT

GREAT SACRIFICE!

A Large Amount of

Merchandise

—THAT WAS—

DAMAGED BY WATER,

During the late storm, and

MUST BE SOLD WITHIN 30 DAYS

Regardless of Cost!

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ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA

Almost Every Case Cured with

PAIN-KILLER!

DEAR SIRS:—During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a table-spoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. TELFORD, Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS: During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the Summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it almost a certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing. Since, Northern years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in regard to numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhœa, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

25 Price, 25 and 50 cents and $1.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manuf's & Prop's, 138 High St., Prov., R. I.

ja23

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

ja17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

How to Make Money Easy! Light and healthy occupation, with from $5 to $15 per day. Resident CAN be wanted in every Town and Village on the Pacific Coast. Full particulars given by addressing Lock Box 1196, San Francisco, Cal., with references from either the Postmaster, a county official or some prominent citizen. Takes on sight.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED

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PAINTS AND OILS,

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HONEST ADVICE,

—AND—

NO HUMBUG!

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THE SAN FRANCISCO

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Will Sell, for Sixty Days only,

THE ENTIRE STOCK!

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BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, HATS,

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Blankets, Shawls, Crockery and Glassware, Tobacco and Fancy Goods, and in fact

Everything in the Store

At Terrific, Slaughtering Prices!

Our Goods have been bought at very low prices at a great failure in San Francisco, of a large importing house, and we assure the public this is the greatest chance ever offered in this county. Now is your time to call at the

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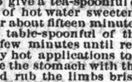
Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.

ja10-3m L. GOSLINER & CO.

BAKER & HAMILTON,



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Agricultural Implements

—AND—

MACHINES,

SACRAMENTO

—AND—

SAN FRANCISCO.

Offer to the trade the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows, Eureka Gang Plows, Single Plows, Iron and Steel, **Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers,**

FANNING MILLS,

Feed Mills, Corn Planters, Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the

Statesman Force Feed Drill

—AND THE—

WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.

Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated

BAIN WAGON!

Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. no21-3m

COLEMAN'S

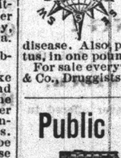
No better evidence of the efficacy of DR. J. S. COLEMAN'S Compound Extract of Eucalyptus can be desired, than the following summary of cases, treated with this remedy alone, by that eminent physician, Dr. DAVID WOOSTER, in the U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, reported in the August No. (1872) *Pacific Medical Journal:*

EUCALYPTUS

No. Cases Treated.	*Cured.*	*Imp'd.*
Remittent Fever	5	5
Chills and Fever	19	19
Typhoid Fever	4	4
Inflam. of the Kidneys	4	3
Diuretis	10	7
Incontinence of Urine	3	3
Stricture	6	4
Inflam. of Bladder	27	25
Blennorrhagia	13	10
Disease of the Heart	7	7
Dysentery	4	3
Chronic Diarrhœa	13	9
Gonorrhœa	15	15
Dropsy	6	3

Completely corroborative of the above, are the reports of the experiments with Eucalyptus by Dr. Lorrimer, of Berlin, Prussia, and Dr. Keeler, Chief Physician of the Austrian Railway Co., published in the *Am. Med. Jour.*, July, 1872.

It will be found very efficacious in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Hacking Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, etc., and in nausea during pregnancy.

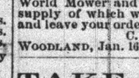


DR. COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a special preparation for the treatment of FEVER and AGUE, and is *warranted to cure* every case treated according to directions, without the injurious results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies for that disease. Also, pure Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus, in one pound bottles, for physicians' use.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

oc17-my2-1y18

Public Announcement.



C. L. BEACH,

SUCCESSOR TO BEACH, SOVEREIGN & Co.

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage Factory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

I shall keep a force of competent workmen for every department. None but first-class hands employed.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

I respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

I have the Agency for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

C. D. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODLAND, Jan. 16th, 1874. no5-3m

TAKE NOTICE,

O Ye that Want!

The undersigned proprietor of the CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLE having bought out the entire interest of his late partner, G. M. Eaton, Esq., is now prepared and can accommodate all who wish with the best of Livery turnouts, keep horses as cheap, feed them as well, curry them as clean, rub them as smooth, and make them look and feel as well as any Livery man in Woodland.

Gentlemen who chance to read this notice will please give me a trial, and if you do not realize the truth of the above statement I will not charge you a cent.

de12-tf JAMES McHENRY.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1874, in a certain action wherein MELLIKEN & BROS. are Plaintiffs, against JOHN FRIGGINS, A. STAMP and J. M. CLANTON, Defendants, duly attested on the Twenty-second day of January, 1874, and to me directed, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yolo, more particularly described as follows, to wit: The undivided one-half of that portion of the Northeast quarter of Section No. Thirty-two (32) Township No. Ten (10) North, Range No. Two (2) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, commencing at a point Thirty feet South and Thirty-three feet East of the Northwest corner of said Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of said section No. Thirty-two (32) and running thence South Thirty-four rods and Seven feet; thence East One hundred and thirty-seven feet; thence North Thirty-four rods and seven feet; thence West One hundred and thirty-seven feet to the place of beginning.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1874, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Woodland, January 26th, 1874. ja30-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-third day of January A.D. 1874, in a certain action wherein BANK OF WOODLAND is Plaintiff, against F. S. REDMAN, Defendant, duly attested on the Twenty-third day of January, 1874, and to me directed, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, more particularly described as follows, to wit: "The Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-three (33) Township Nine (9) North, Range One (1) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian."

Public notice is hereby given that, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1874, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Sale sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Woodland, January 26th, 1874. ja30-4t

Probate Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WM. K. WARNER, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Yolo County, California:

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made and entered on the 4th day of February, 1874:

Notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 1874, at One o'clock

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Feb. 13th, 1874.

The Only Man Who Was Ever Pleased With the Weather.

We never knew more than one man who was perfectly satisfied with the weather at all times and under all circumstances. It was Chubb. In Summer, when the thermometer boiled up among the nineties, Chubb would come to the front door with prespiration standing out all over his red face until his head would look like a raspberry, and would look at the sky and say, "Splendid—perfectly splendid! Noble weather for the poor and for the ice companies and the washerwomen! They don't shake up any such weather as this in Italy. Gimme umbrella, Harriet, while I sit out yer on the step and enjoy it."

In Winter, when the mercury would creep down fifteen degrees below zero and the cold was severe enough to freeze the inside of Vesuvius solid to the center of the globe, Chubb would sit on a fence and exclaim, "By Jingo! Did you ever see such weather as this? I like an atmosphere that freezes your very marrer. It helps the coal trade and keeps the snakes quiet. Don't talk of Summer time to me. Gimme cold, and give it to me stiff."

When there was a drought Chubb used to meet us in the street and remark, "No rain yet, I see! Magnificent, isn't it? I want my weather dry; I want it with the dampness left out. Moisture breeds fever and ague, and wets your clothes. If there is anything I despise it's carrying an umbrella. No rain for me."

When it rained for a week and swamped the country Chubb often dropped in to see us and to observe, "I dunno how you feel about this yer rain, but it always seems to me that the heavens never drop no blessings but when we have a long wet spell. It makes the corn jump and cleans the sewers. I wouldn't give a cent to live in a climate where there was no rain. Put me on the Nile, and I'd die in a week. Soak me through and through to the inside of my undershirt, and I feel as if life was bright and beautiful, and sorrer nothing but nonsense."

Chubb was always happy in a thunder storm. He would say, "Put me in a thunder storm and let the lightnin' play around me, and I'm at home. I'd rather have one storm that'd tear the inside out of the continent than a dozen of yeer little driblin', waterin'-pot showers. If I can't have a ripin' and a roarin' storm, I don't want none at all."

One day Chubb was upon his roof fixing a shingle when a tornado struck him, lifted him off, carried him a quarter of a mile, and dashed him with such terrible force against a fence that his leg was broken. As they carried him home we met him, and asking him how he felt he opened his eyes and languidly said, "Immortal powers! what a storm that was! When it does blow it suits the senior member of the Chubb family if it blows hard. I'd give both of my legs if we could have a squall like that every day. I—I—" Then he fainted.

We want Chubb elected President. He is the only man in the universe who don't growl at the weather, and he ought to have glory and honor.

THE SUN.—An armstrong gun fires a bullet at the rate of 400 yards per second. A bullet fired at that rate, and maintaining it to the sun, would take 13 years to get there, and the sound of the explosion would reach the sun half a year later. In other words, those beings, those men who worshipped the sun and raised their voices in prayer to him, if their voices could have been heard and there was an atmosphere, a medium of intercommunication by which the sound of their voices could reach him, 13½ years would have been needed before their prayers could have reached their god. If there were a steel rod connecting the earth with the sun, and the pole of the earth were brought into communication with the sun, 300 years would elapse before the strain would reach the earth. Another consideration—and this was suggested by Professor Mendenhaff, of your country, and by Holmes and others—is this: Feeling is conveyed along the nerves ten times slower than sound travels. If, therefore, an infant were born having an arm of the somewhat inconvenient length of 100,000,000 miles so as to reach the sun, and if in the cradle, while in boyhood, he were to stretch out his arm and touch the sun, that infant might grow to the three-score years and ten allotted to man, or even to fourscore, but he would never be conscious of the fact that the tips of his fingers were burned; he should live 135 years before that would be experienced.—*Professor Proctor.*

THOSE PONIES.—A writer to the Rural Press says: "Mr. Cory, of Suisun City, has recently been way across the Atlantic Ocean to the Shetland Isles, and brought with him a drove of horses. The largest one in the band is just a little taller than the dining table. Many of them are so small that it you were to ride them you would have to be careful, else they might walk under the dining table and push you off. Mr. Cory paid $150 for the large one in Shetland. He is twice as large as many in the drove; and is just forty inches high on his withers. This one is held by Mr. Cory at one thousand dollars. None can be had without paying a big price. Mr. Cory sold one for six hundred dollars, last week. They are poor and not over the voyage yet."

JO SMITH, JR.—Jo Smith, son of the founder of the Mormon Church, and the leader of the faction of that organization that has rebelled against the authority of Brigham Young, now living with his followers at Plano, Illinois, is going to move his quarters to Nauvoo, Illinois, the place whence the old Mormons fled to Missouri, and thence to Utah. This sect are said to be a very decent and peaceable set of people, and most of the citizens of Nauvoo will welcome them. Smith's followers have practically abandoned the doctrine of polygamy, and are intensely hostile to Brigham Young. Smith will publish a paper in the interests of his sect. Nauvoo, which once had a population of 40,000, now musters only 1,600.

HOPE.—A strong mind always hopes, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; and if, at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and werth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul, is its best physician.

THE ship-yards on the Clyde launched this year 37,500 tons more than in 1872; or 65,300 tons more than in 1871; and 71,700 tons more than in 1870.

ANNUAL

Clearing Out SALE!

GREAT SACRIFICE!

We offer our Annual Clearing Out Sale sooner than usual, in order that our Patrons may have an opportunity to purchase cheap

Holiday Goods!

DRY GOODS!

ALL KINDS OF FUR

—AND—

WOOLEN GOODS,

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNEL SAQUES,

—AND—

An Entire New Lot of

DRESS GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have reduced the price of our Goods, so that it is an inducement for everybody to buy.

Don't Fail to Call and Examine for Yourselves!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, Dec. 18th, 1873. de19

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

FALL DRESS GOODS!

—AT—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

Those Elegant New Shades are all the Attraction!

Why Buy Old, Shelf-worn Goods when you can get a No. 1 Article for the same money at

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS

Are always to be found at our Establishment.

Domestic Goods!

The Best and Cheapest in Market always on hand.

CLOTHING!

In this department you will find the

BEST SELECTED STOCK,

Both in Style and Material ever offered in Yolo County.

HATS AND CAPS!

LATEST STYLES AND GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

San Francisco and Eastern Make at Reduced Prices!

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,
MATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,

Everything pertaining to our business,

—AT—

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

WOODLAND, October 10th, 1873. ja10-3m

S. P. STINAFF. E. S. STINAFF.

S. P. STINAFF & SON,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE!

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices.

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,

And all kinds of Ammunition.

Wood and Willow-ware,

In great variety.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,

ETC., ETC.

The Attention of Farmers,

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & SON.
Woodland, November 1st, 1873. no21-3m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
de19-tf WOODLAND.

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Rare Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ja10-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

One Door West of Bynum & Co.,

(COLLEGE BLOCK,)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

WINTER STYLES FOR '73-4

GENTS' SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

Were Introduced August 20th,

AT D. H. QUINN'S,

HATTER & FURRIER,

87 J. STREET.

Ladies' Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

THE LATEST SHAPES.
de12-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Hubbard & Sill)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.
ja17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

LOOK OUT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING

BOOT OR SHOE

Made from the best French Calf, then call at

—THE—

S. Fr. Boot & Shoe Store.

They make them to order, and have always a large stock of their own make, also have a large assortment of the best San Francisco made goods on hand, and sell

At Very Reasonable Prices!

They warrant to give satisfaction on all their goods.

SEE THE SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

no29-3m

BYNUM & CO.,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

ja17-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,
no28-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—TO THE—

NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall,

—AND—

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork.

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

de19-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

fe1-3m C. D. MORIN.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

T. B. Reindollar,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ja25-3m Woodland.

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES. S. A. DAVIS.

RUGGLES & DAVIS,

(Successors to L. B. Ruggles,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

ja3-3m RUGGLES & DAVIS.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. de5-3m

GROCERY

—AND—

Provision Store!

Having fitted up my old store again and stocked it with a supply of all kinds of

Fresh Family Groceries,

I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity, believing that I can suit them both as to goods and prices.

I respectfully invite my friends and the public to give me a call.

de12-3m I. HAFKY.

C. A. BROWN,

Carpenter and General Jobber,

RESIDENCE:

COR. THIRD ST. AND OAK AVENUE,

Will attend promptly to all kinds of work in his line, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

☞ Work respectfully solicited and charges reasonable. no21

Still on Hand!

F. M. HALL,

MAIN STREET,

IN FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, WOODLAND,

Would respectfully announce to the People of Yolo County that he is now permanently located in Woodland, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Manufacturer and Dealer

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES,

RANGES, PUMPS,

PIPE OF ALL KINDS,

Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,

WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,

Clothes Wringers,
Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,
Waffle Irons,
Gem Pans,
Sad Irons,
Rubber Hose.

COFFEE MILLS,

Knives and Forks,
Spoons,
Scrubbing and Horse Brushes,
Curry Combs,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet-Iron Ware.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

Empire City Cook Stove!

The Best Stoves Now in Use.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, ja31 3m

Yolo Planing Mill,

MACHINE SHOP,

—AND—

Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,

COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,

One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has leased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Mouldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.

ja2 BYRON JACKSON.

J. H. BROGAN,

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

OLD STAND OF S. HYMAN,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

Hearse Services in Woodland, $2.50; anywhere in the county, $5.00.

J. H. BROGAN.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

NEW STORE.

New Goods and New Prices!

J. I. EATON,

(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.,)

Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which we offer for sale

For Cash, or in Thirty Days,

At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.

Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.

☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.

Woodland, July 18th, 1873. ja17-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
no15-3m

MUSIC HATH CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME!

35,000

Of the Celebrated

Shoninger Organs

IN DAILY USE.

The best musical talent of the country recommend these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction than any other now made. They comprise the

Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra

—AND—

GRANDS.

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, postpaid to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER & CO.,
ja2-6m NEW HAVEN, CONN.

W. S. HUSTON. R. M. HUSTON. E. T. HUSTON.

Huston Bros.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

Wholesale

—AND—

RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

KNIGHT'S LANDING.

de26

CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLES!

OPPOSITE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

The well-known Stables above referred to have been recently leased by the undersigned proprietor, who has thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, and is now prepared to furnish the best of Livery turnouts at short notice and reasonable rates.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

Particular attention given to Breaking and Training Horses to Harness. Grain and Hay for Sale at retail. ☞ Give me a trial.

ja2-3m JAMES McHENRY, Proprietors.

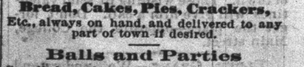
FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ja17-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ja24-3m

VON HOYTER'S

Cough Specific!

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS!

A COMPOUND OF

Tar, Liverwort, Hoarhound and Lobelia.

H. C. KIRK & CO., Agents,
ja10 SACRAMENTO.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

COAL OIL,

For sale at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874. NO. 13.

Spring Time.

Only a little way farther on,
We shall find the pastures of purple and gold;
The skies are clear, and the rosy dawn
Its banners of glory begins to unfold.
Only a little way farther on;
And the dreary days are forever gone.

Billows of light in the spring-time land,
Billows of beauty and budding bloom;
Led by the clasp of your willing hand,
I shall go out where the soul finds room.
Out of the shadows, the storm and cold—
Out where the sunbeams are dripping their gold.

How I have longed for your beautiful face;
Groping my way through the wearisome night;
How I have sighed for a delicate trace
Of your tender step, so dainty and light,
A sweep of your voice—a gleam of your hand,
Lost in the lap of a wintry land.

Only a little way farther on,
I see a touch of the hazy hills,
Growing bright, as the rosy dawn
Gaily glimmers on rock and rill,
Where joyous minstrels of Nature bring
Their gladdest notes for the glorious Spring.
—*Portland Transcript.*

The Belle of Monterey.

The Monterey of twenty-five years ago was a vastly different town from the Monterey of to-day. The silent streets now the almost exclusive property of geese, cows, and nomadic hogs, then echoed to the ringing hoofs of the gayly attired *caballero's* horse; the uniform of the English and American naval officer contrasted with the staid black mantilla of the pretty *senorita*; the guitar tinkled on moonlit nights under the lattice of the dark-eyed belle; and the romance of Spanish life mingled with the bustle and activity of a prosperous seaport town. Now, an untenanted harbor, a mass of half-ruined, unoccupied buildings, and a drowsy air of neglect and indifference, constitute the modern Monterey. Still, the roses and hollyhocks cling lovingly to the adobe walls, and peep in through the low windows; but the blushing, olive-cheeked girls that offered them to the lounging wooers at the garden gates twenty-five years ago have grown into dowdy matrons, or else sleep peacefully in the old grave-yard, whose margin is washed by the spring-tides, which, knowing no change, murmur yet as of old on the crescent beach.

With all its dreary somnolence, there is a charm about this old town, sitting like some sad widow by the sea, mourning the commerce which has deserted her, and yet, in all her grief, Enoch Arden like, hoping and waiting for a sail, and seeing

"The great stars that globed themselves in heaven
The hollow-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail."

Slowly in the bay sank the evening sun on the 24th of December, 1848. Across the waters streamed its last purple and golden rays, glistening on the wet sands, tenderly shimmering through the branches of the oaks that stood in the old Spanish grave-yard, and disappearing among the pines that sentineled the hill-tops in the background.

Maria Ignacia Gomez, as the *angelus* bell rung out from the Mission church, crossed herself devoutly, for a moment neglecting the rose-vine that climbed to the red-tiled roof of her low, long dwelling. And as she stood in the garden, with crossed hands and large brown eyes uplifted, her black shawl drooping from her graceful shoulders, and her red lips moving in prayer, a painter could desire no better model for a Madonna or an Evangeline, for her face had all the sweetness of the one, with the resigned expression of patient waiting of the other. A sour-looking, querulous face appeared at the deep window.

"Come here, Maria; 'tis supper-time."

"Yes, *madre mia;*" and Maria, securing the erratic vine to a nail in the adobe wall, entered the house.

Ten years before the date of our story, when Maria's sweet womanhood was at its dawn, for many a mile rode in the enamored youth of the southern country to catch a glimpse of and exchange a word with the belle of Monterey. A rose-bud from her fingers was a rare gift, to be carefully preserved and worn with pride, and a kind glance from her brown eyes sent the recipient back to his rancho on the Salinas a happy man. Never a clond rested on that calm, earnest face, nor passion found a moment's harbor in her breast. But at last her sorrow came, in this wise:

In June, 1838, the stout ship *Delight* furled her canvas and dropped her anchor in the Bay of Monterey. She was owned by the great Hudson's Bay Company, and was bound north to drain the posts of the company on the Frazer and Columbia rivers of the valuable furs which lay in their store-houses. The supercargo of the *Delight*, James Gilmour, was a son of the vice-president of this opulent corporation, and showing a positive disinclination for each and all of the learned professions, and expressing a hearty dislike for the humdrum life of Europe, had been sent by his father to the Pacific shores, to drink his fill of the adventures for which he thirsted. He was a youth of a singular force of character, very undemonstrative, and possessing some decided opinions of the *dilettante* life of the wealthy youth of Great Britain, which had won for him in his university days the title of "The Radical." The unanimous verdict of the jury of old wise-heads to whom Gilmour, senior, had appealed for an opinion of his son's character, was, that James was talented, but odd—an eccentric young man, in fact—who, unless travel tempered him down, would never be an acquisition to the merchant office within whose dusty precincts his father had amassed a bulky fortune. So James found himself aboard the *Delight*, anchored in the Bay of Monterey, and, though nominally supercargo, really in that tangled maze of a young man in pursuit of a vocation.

"Captain Brown," said Gilmour, after that worthy seaman had squared the yards to his satisfaction, got his fancy waist-cloths at the gangway, and inspected the fitting-on of the "good clothes" which a merchant vessel dons in port—"do you know any of the inhabitants of this odd-looking village on the hill-side?"

"'Village!' Mr. Gilmour. I pray you don't call this a village. This is a city, sir—the first city in California—and if I mistake not," continued the captain, "yonder at the custom-house stands the *alcalde*, a hospitable gentleman to whom our company is indebted for many favors."

A few minutes afterward both speakers were heartily greeted by that official, who, as soon as the boat's keel grated on the sand, welcomed them to Monterey.

Among the many young and pretty Spanish girls whom Gilmour met in Monterey was Maria Ignacia. A spirit of rivalry induced him to throw himself into the lists with the Spanish gallants who strove for the fair Maria's smiles. He was more than successful. The difference of his manner, his recitals of adventure in Europe, and descriptions of the grand places of history, were something so novel to Maria, so totally different from the stereotyped compliments of her wooers, that she found a charm in his society which, in her innocence, she cared not to conceal. But the end came at last. The *Delight* was to proceed northward, and the supercargo prepared to take leave of all his Spanish friends.

"And so, Maria," said Gilmour, on the evening preceding his departure, "our pleasant visit comes to an end. Well, I have improved my Spanish; and you, little Madonna, if ever the fates take you to England, will recognize the abbeys and the churches from my descriptions."

Maria Ignacia did not reply, but stooped to pick up an abalone shell, which, wet and sheeny, lay in the sand at her feet.

"And now, Maria, I have only one request to make, which our charming acquaintance warrants. It has three parts however—a *souvenir* from this dark hair of yours; a letter, now and then, when you weary of your Monterey lovers, and wish to talk to me across the water; and —a kiss."

Still no answer from the girl, who, with eyes cast down, strolled along by his side.

"Then I take it for granted that my prayers prevail, Maria?"

Her soft eyes were raised to his, and he was surprised to see how palo her face was, and how moist the rounded cheek. He raised her lips to his with a half-sigh, and then, as if a new thought had suddenly struck him, said, abruptly, half to himself and half to her:

"Good God! it can't be so, Maria! Tell me—do you love me?"

The wonderful passion in the full brown eyes, so tender and despairing, told him all; and then, like a foolish young man, he took her in his arms, and swore all the oaths that all lovers have so often sworn and so often broken; and when they strolled back over the sands, Maria's tears were gone, and James Gilmour clasped the hand of his promised wife.

This was all the romance in Maria's life. The next day the *Delight* sailed and for ten years neither ship nor supercargo were heard of in Monterey. But she never married. She had a strange way of every evening walking to the hilltop where the old fort stood, and looking wistfully across the water; then sorrowfully and resignedly returning to her home, nursing her invalid and sour-tempered mother, and training the roses about the adobe walls.

On this Christmas eve, Maria Ignacia, kneeling before her old-fashioned engraving of the Madonna, thought of the manger in Bethlehem centuries ago, and wondered sorrowfully if James Gilmour was enjoying in his English home the Christmas-tree and the mistletoe, and all those games he had told her of when they walked on the sands ten years ago. And then her thoughts went back to that June evening when he kissed her lips and called her his wife.

Boom! boom! boom! through the still night air.

Maria opened her window and looked out. A party of Portuguese whalers went rapidly by, and she learned from their excited exclamations that a ship had gone ashore on the Point Pinos rocks.

"May God and the Virgin succor them!" she murmured piously, as she hurried to wrap her shawl around her, and was soon in the street.

Everyone was astir. Men on horseback with ropes rode furiously along the beach toward the Point; the whalers manned their boats, set their sails, and sped before the blast through the moonlit water. They were too late. The cruel, pointed rocks had torn the ill-fated vessel to fragments; and the breakers dallied with spar and mast, now flinging them high up on the beach, and again drawing them back to hurl them once more against the brown cliffs. But not a single body did the waves throw up that night.

Christmas Day dawned, and when Maria Ignacia Gomez looked from her window down to the crescent beach, she saw a crowd of men standing about something. They lifted it up and bore it along the street, and to her door, for hers was the house nearest the beach.

"Is he dead?" she asked, fearfully.

"When we first saw him," said a whaler, "he was clinging to a spar, and before we got the boat out he was washed ashore."

They laid him on the bed. His dark beard was full of sand and weeds, and a white froth issued from his lips; a finely built man—handsome, no doubt, when those eyes, now staring so blindly, had light and life, and those well-cut lips moved and smiled.

"Maria—Maria, what ails you?"

She was standing by the bedside, her hands crossed over her breast, her eyes as fixed and vacant as the dead before her.

"O, my beloved!" she moaned, laying her white face on his bruised and stained breast; "at last, after so many years." And then she smoothed back the tangled hair, and wiped the foam from the livid lips, and straightened out the limbs of him who had come to seek her after so long.

For it was her great consolation that he had been true even to death. They buried him behind the old fort, and Maria took up the thread of her life again. And now the roses were doubly dear to her, for they were for his grave.—*Overland Monthly for February.*

THE SUN AND ITS ENVELOPES.—What we see of the sun under ordinary circumstances is but a fraction of his total bulk. While by far the greater portion of the solar mass is included within the photosphere, the blazing cloud-layer which seems to form the sun's true surface, and is the principal source of his light and heat, yet the larger portion of his volume lies without, and constitutes an atmosphere whose diameter is at least double, and its bulk sevenfold that of the central globe.

Atmosphere, however, is hardly the proper term; for this outer envelope, though gaseous in the main, is not spherical, but has an outline exceedingly irregular and variable. It seems to be made up not of overlying strata of different density, but rather of flames, beams, and streamers, as transient and unstable as those of our own aurora borealis. It is divided into two portions, separated by a boundary as definite, though not so regular, as that which parts them both from the photosphere. The outer and far more extensive portion, which in texture and rarity seems to resemble the tails of comets, and may almost, without exaggeration, be likened to "the stuff that dreams are made of," is known as the "coronal atmosphere," since to it is chiefly due the "corona" or glory which surrounds the darkened sun during an eclipse, and constitutes the most impressive feature of the occasion.

At its base, and in contact with the photosphere, is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. The appearance, which probably indicates a fact, is as if countless jets of heated gas were issuing through vents and spiracles over the whole surface, thus clothing it with flame which heaves and tosses like the blaze of a conflagration.

This is the "chromosphere" (or chromatosphere, if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivative), a name first proposed by Franklin and Lockyer in 1869, and intended to signify "color-spere," in allusion to the vivid redness of the stratum caused by the predominance of hydrogen in these flames and clouds.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Mr. Jenkins, of Bridesburg, determined to give his children some extra enjoyment on New Year's Day, and for that purpose he procured a few pounds of torpedoes, each as large as a walnut. They were wrapped up nicely in brown paper, and for the sake of safety Mr. Jenkins put them in the closet up stairs on top of the soap-box. Mrs. Jenkins was not aware of the fact of their presence, and that evening, after dark, she went up to get a jar of preserves from the closet. The preserves were on the top shelf, and Mrs. Jenkins, knowing that the soap box was there, determined to step upon it. Her foot of course mashed the bundle, and as soon as her whole weight fell on the torpedoes there was a terrific explosion which blew Mrs. Jenkins out into the entry. Fully convinced that she had been shot by a concealed gang of assassins, she screamed with horrible vehemence, and Jenkins rushed up stairs. He instantly divined the meaning of the uproar, and he told Mrs. Jenkins what it was. Then she rose and moved her legs and arms, in order to be certain she was not wounded, and when that fact was ascertained, she made a dash at Jenkins. Luckily for him his presence of mind enabled him to slide suddenly down the banister and emerge from the front door before the infuriated woman could lay her hands upon him. He stayed away from home for two days to give her a chance to cool off, and then he bought her a new bonnet to appease her wrath. The children had no fireworks on New Year, and there was silence in the domicile of Jenkins. —*Max Adeler.*

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.—A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves to him. Out of the whole number he selected one and dismissed the rest.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected that boy, who had not a single recommendation."

"You are mistaken," said the gentleman; "he had a great many. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that he was careful; he gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man, showing he was kind and thoughtful; he took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing he was polite; he picked up the book which I had purposely laid upon the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing and crowding, showing that he was orderly. When I talked with him, I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth brushed; and when he wrote his name, I noticed that his finger nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet, like that handsome little fellow's in the blue jacket. Don't you call those things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes ten minutes, than all the fine letters he can bring me."

EXIT THE BUFFALO.—Less than a year ago, we had occasion to chronicle and condemn the wanton destruction of the buffalo prevalent along the Kansas Pacific railroad. The immoderate and insane butchery has been renewed, and has increased to gigantic proportions. With an army of 2,000 men, armed with all the modern appliances for rapid slaying, in the field, some of them pleading guilty to the slaughter of 2,000 head, it is not at all surprising that the carcasses of the bison have fallen in the wilderness by millions, and that their hides are only worth from 25 cents to $1. Horns, bones and meat being left to fertilize the prairies, 25 cents is the commercial value of buffalo in 1874.

HOUSEHOLD.

WELL WATER.—When our neighbor Babcock returned in autumn, the water in his well was putrid. Of course it was a dead cat. John was sent down to examine. He reported a bad smell, but no cat. Another descent, this time a good light. He bawled up, "I can see every part of the bottom, and all round, and I tell you there ain't no cat nor nothing down here!"

A consultation among the neighbors was now held. Two rheumatic old men, leaning on canes and squirting tobacco juice, enlarged luminously. The universe seemed to be rather their pet theme, but finally they got down to plain work, and explained very clearly how things went on under the ground. They showed, by various gestures and illustrations, how the gasses and the substances worked upon each other all up and down and through the various passages, and crevices, and caverns of the earth, and how sometimes, in spite of everything you could do, the water would turn bad, and then no power on earth could turn it back again. Each of them voted unanimously that this very thing had happened to neighbor Babcock's well, and that nothing could be done but to fill it up and dig another. When this conclusion had been emphasized by various punches with their canes in the ground, our blind neighbor having found his way to the spot where the committee had just pronounced its verdict, and having only heard the dead-cat theory, enunciated as follows: "I can see the dead cat just as plain as can be. The water has turned putrid from stagnation; that's the dead cat. You stir it up well for two hours, and the water will be just as sweet as ever."

John was sent down to try it, though the old men advised that he should first look up a putrid carcass of some kind, and stir that a while, to see whether stirring such things would sweeten them. But the man took his paddle down and began. At the end of half an hour, he bawled up, "She's all right now. Send down your bucket and try it."

The water was a little stale, but not bad. Another good stir, and the water was sweet. Since then I have advised the "Movement Cure" in a number of sick or putrid wells and cisterns, and with uniform success.—*To-Day.*

PARENTS' PARADISE.—We were much impressed lately by the orderly behavior of a large family of children, particularly at the table. We spoke of it to our host; and he pointed to a paper pinned on the wall, on which were written some excellent rules. He said he gave each child who obeyed the rules a reward at the end of every month. We begged a copy for the benefit of our readers. They were called "Rules and Regulations for Parents' Paradise:"

1. Shut every door after you, without slamming it.
2. Never shout, jump, or run in the house.
3. Never call to persons up stairs, or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.
4. Always speak kindly and politely to the servants if you would have them do the same to you.
5. When told to do, or not to do a thing, by either parent, never ask *why* you should or should not do it.
6. Tell of your own faults, not of those of your brothers and sisters.
7. Carefully clean the mud or snow off your boots before entering the house.
8. Be prompt at every meal hour.
9. Never sit down at the table or in the parlor with dirty hands or tumbled hair.
10. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak.
11. Never reserve your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.
12. Let your *first*, *last*, and *best* confidant be your mother.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

MINCE PIES.—Take one pound of the lean of nice tender beef; boil it until thoroughly done. When cold—and there is no objection to let it stand over a few days—grate it up, when it should make one pint of mince. Add one pint of raisins seeded and chopped, one pint of sugar, brown or white; one pint of imported dried currants washed clean, one pint of finely chopped pippin apples, and the same quantity of fresh beef suet, half a pint of preserved citron cut up very small, a tea-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of black pepper, a dessert-spoonful of mixed cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmeg, measured after they have been beaten up together in a mortar; a pint of wine, a pint of sweet cider, and a gill of brandy. Stir the ingredients together until well combined, and use immediately if you choose. If kept in a clean stone jar with a closely-fitting cover, good mince-meat will keep until spring, only taking care, if it becomes too dry by the evaporation of the liquors, to add more wine or brandy until it is sufficiently moist. Mince pies should always be brought to table piping hot, and, of course, depend greatly for their excellence upon the pastry in which they are served. Use deep plates for baking, and allow a pint of the mince-meat to each pie.

DELICIOUS CITRON PUDDING.—Beat until very thick and light the yolks of sixteen fresh eggs. Stir in gradually, beating all the time, three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Then mix in three-quarters of a pound of melted butter, from which all the salt has been previously washed. Now line two deep pie-plates with puff paste. Cut into thin slices some preserved citron, and lay closely over the pastry, leaving a margin, of course, around the edges. Fill with the batter, and bake in an oven whose heat is regular, but not too great. When drawn from the oven, sift over them finely pulverized white sugar. They are good whether eaten hot or cold, and are considered the most dainty and delicate of all puddings.

The East Indian Government has given employment to people in the district threatened with famine, and in this way has already succeeded in irrigating 120,000 acres of land.

Mexico now raises all the cotton needed for her own mills.

ANECDOTES.

MARK TWAIN'S TRIALS IN LONDON.—The London *Post* prints as "a specimen of transatlantic puffery" this happy hit by Mark Twain, at the snobbish custom the English have of insisting upon the presence of some person of rank at lectures or other popular gatherings, as a sort of lay-figure to personify respectability:

Sir—Now that my lecturing engagement is drawing to its close, I find that there is one attraction which I forgot to provide, and that is the attendance of some great member of the government to give distinction to my entertainment. Strictly speaking I did not really forget this or underrate its importance, but the truth was, I was afraid of it. I was afraid of it for the reason that those great personages have so many calls upon their time that they cannot well spare the time to sit out an entertainment, and I knew that if one of them were to leave his box and retire while I was lecturing it would seriously embarrass me. I find, however, that many people think I ought not to allow this lack to exist any longer; therefore I feel compelled to reveal a thing which I had intended to keep a secret. I early applied to a party in the East End, who is in the same line of business as Madame Tussaud, and he agreed to lend me a couple of kings and some nobility, and he said that they would sit out my lecture, and not only sit it out, but that they wouldn't even leave the place when it was done, but would just sit where they were, perfectly infatuated, and wait for more. So I made a bargain with him at once, and was going to ask the newspapers to mention in the usual column, that on such an evening his majesty King Henry VIII. would honor my entertainment with his presence, and that on such and such an evening his majesty William the Conqueror would be present, and that on the succeeding evening Moses and Aaron would be there, and so on. I felt encouraged now; an attendance like that would make my entertainment all that could be desired, and besides, I would not be embarrassed by their going away before the lecture was over. But now misfortune came. In attempting to move Henry VIII. to my lecture hall the porter fell down stairs and utterly smashed him all to pieces; in the course of moving William the Conqueror, something let go and all the sawdust burst out of him, and he collapsed and withered away to nothing before my eyes. Then we collared some dukes, but they were so seedy and decayed that nobody would ever have believed their rank; and so I gave them up, with almost a broken heart. In my trouble I had nothing in the world left to depend on now but just Moses and Aaron, and I confess to you that it was all I could do to keep the tears back when I came to examine those two images and found that the man, in his unapproachable ignorance, had been exhibiting in Whitechapel for Moses and Aaron what any educated person could see at a glance, by the ligature, were only the Siamese Twins. You see now, sir, that I have done all that a man could do to supply a complained-of lack, and if I have failed, I think I ought to be pitied, not blamed. I wish I could get a king somewhere, just only for a little while, and I would take good care of him, and send him home, and pay for the cab myself. MARK TWAIN.

A Town Hill boy was awakened by a severe toothache, Thursday night, and soon signified to his father by sundry howls, and a frequent repetition of the name of Moses, that some sort of attention should be paid to him. The parent arose at once and set to work to relieve the pain. He put a saucer of alcohol on the stove, and touched a match to the liquid. While it was blazing he took hold of the saucer to carry it to the bed for the purpose of advancing some operation calculated to obliterate the toothache, when, not making the proper calculation as to the temperature of the saucer, he was obliged to let go of it with some precipitation. It may be necessary to state here that, the parent in his anxiety to relieve his offspring had omitted an elaborate toilet, and was moving about in a very primitive attire—consisting wholly of a very short shirt. The moment the saucer dropped the burning liquid spurted from the dish, and catching hold of the capillary substance on the legs of our friend, mounted up his body like a flash of lightning, and reaching his very luxuriant whiskers almost instantaneously, burst out into a cloud of flame, and instantly disappeared. The movement was so rapid that the man was stupefied for a second. In the next he fell to slapping his scarred limbs, rubbing his burnt face, and howling like a disappointed lunatic. But it cured the boy and as that was what the parent got up for, he is probably satisfied.—*Danbury News.*

A GOSSIP'S PUNISHMENT.—In a small society like that of Edinburgh there was a good deal of scandal and gossip; every one's character and conduct were freely criticised, and by none more than by my aunt and her friends. She used to sit at a window embroidering, where she not only could see every one that passed but with a small telescope could look into the dressing-room of a lady of her acquaintance, and watch everything she did. A spinster lady of good family, a cousin of ours, carried her gossip so far, that she was tried for defamation of character, and condemned to a month's imprisonment, which she actually underwent in Tolbooth. She was let out just before the king's birthday, to celebrate which, besides the guns fired at the Castle, the boys let off squibs and crackers in the streets. As the lady in question was walking up the High street, some lads in a wynd, or narrow street, fired a small cannon, and one of the slugs with it was loaded hit her mouth and wounded her tongue. This raised a universal laugh; and no one enjoyed it more than my uncle William, who disliked this somewhat masculine woman.—*Mrs. Somerville's Biography.*

Mexico now raises all the cotton needed for her own mills.

A Hippopotamus Hunt.

The two boys had the good fortune to secure the friendship and protection of Kalulu, a boy about Selim's age, the adopted son and heir of the Watuta king. They were assigned quarters as comfortable as the negro cabins afforded, and were treated by Kalulu as honored guests, and he entertained them with various amusements.

Of these the hunting expeditions were the most exciting. And, among the best of them, was the hippopotamus hunt. The three boys set out gaily one morning for the river Liemba, a short distance from the village. They were accompanied by two warriors of the tribe, and also by two negro men, Simba and Moto, who had formerly been slaves to Selim's father, and who, now that the father was slain in battle, resolved not to forsake the son, but to watch over and protect him. Simba was a giant in size and strength, and Moto was the man of brains. He had a very cunning head on his shoulders, and could always give good advice.

The party were well armed. They soon reached the river, and getting into a canoe, paddled swiftly down the stream to the feeding grounds of the hippopotami. They landed at noon upon an island, and had just finished their lunch when they heard a low, deep bellowing very near them. They were on their feet in an instant, and ran noiselessly to the edge of the island, and counted the heads of a herd of hippopotami quietly enjoying the cool, deep waters.

"Five of them!" cried Kalulu. "Now for sport!"

They quickly divested themselves of part of their clothing, anticipating the possibility of a swim, and jumped into the canoe, Simba and Moto taking the paddles, and one of the warriors seizing the harpoon, to plunge it into the animal that should first approach.

They had not long to wait. A monstrous head and neck soon arose out of the water, close to the bow of the boat. At the same instant the harpoon was shot into the neck. The wounded animal immediately sank and swam up the river, dragging the boat after him with frightful speed, for the rope of the harpoon was fastened to it. But in a few minutes the speed slackened, and the boat began to float down stream. "Pull back!" cried the harpooner. Simba and Moto dashed the paddles into the water, but it was too late; up came the gigantic head of the hippopotamus, right under the canoe, which was shot into the air, while its occupants tumbled heels over head into the water.

They all swam to the shore in safety except Abdullah, who was wounded by a crocodile but rescued by Kalulu, Simba and Moto.

After landing and taking care of Abdullah, the next proceeding was to hunt for the canoe, which had been dragged off by the wounded hippopotamus. It was found among the reeds of the island, with the body of the dead hippopotamus still fastened to it by the harpoon line. Together they dragged the huge body into shallow water, and loaded the canoe with part of his flesh, which is esteemed a great delicacy. Then they lifted Abdullah carefully into the boat, and returned to the village, where the young Arab soon recovered from his wound.—*St. Nicholas for February.*

We learn from an English paper that during some recent explorations by a party of scientists among the ruins of Nineveh, a petrified umbrella was found in one of the temples. A description of this interesting relic is not given; but if it is a green gingham umbrella, with a hook on the handle, it is probably ours, for we missed one of that kind several years ago, and just as likely as not it may have found its way to Nineveh. We admit that we cannot imagine how it could have got there, for we have no recollection of ever lending it to Jonah, and we repose too much confidence in the integrity of that prophet to suppose that he would have carried it off with him after one of his visits to our house. The theory that we left it in the temple ourselves is hardly plausible, because we do not remember having gone to church in Nineveh; and it is absurd to suppose that the sexton of that church would have permitted that umbrella to remain in the pew for years, until it was petrified, without embezzling it. Certainly it is very strange. We cannot account for this umbrella; but we are willing to take it and accept the chances of its being ours. No man shall ever say that we shirk responsibility when it falls upon us.—*Max Adeler.*

A writer on "Speech-making in Congress," in the January number of *Scribner's Monthly*, tells of a senator from one of the Middle States who occupied one of the middle seats to the left of the aisle. "When this senator began to speak he edged off to the right, and came in contact with a neighbor, and spoke partly over his desk. To have a man gesticulating over one's head is an untenable position to the most preoccupied, and the neighbor usually vacated his place when he saw the senator moving on him with a set speech. Having thus routed the first neighbor, the speaker victoriously continued to advance over the ground from which the other had retreated, until he reached the second obstacle, another senator, whom he usually put to flight in the same manner."

In Peoria, a lady teacher in one of the public schools was amazed the other day, by seeing a perfect forest of juvenile hands fly up in the air, and shake and gesticulate with violent agitation. "What do you want?" queried the puzzled instructor. Chorus: "Yer hair's fallin' off."

Titusville, Penn., has eleven petroleum refineries, and from the progress made in the past few years, she expects to be after some time at the head of that branch of the oil industry.

In France the horse-chestnut is used extensively for the manufacture of starch.

The Devil Fish.

A piece of rare good fortune has fallen in my way, in connection with this extraordinary fish. In my last letter, I gave your readers an account of an interview which two fishermen had with a monstrous specimen of the race, in Conception Bay, and of the amputation of two of its arms. Yesterday a fisherman from Logic Bay called on me, and informed me that he had captured a devil fish in a net; on examination I found that his statement was correct, and that though the dimensions of this specimen are small compared with the monster of Conception Bay, it is by no means "to be sneezed at," and is much larger than Victor Hugo's celebrated devil fish. I am now the possessor of a complete specimen of this remarkable cuttle-fish; and judging from the articles which recently appeared on the subject, in the *Scientific American*, there is no other specimen on this side of the Atlantic. It took four stout fishermen to kill it; and they were at length compelled to cut off its head, in order to accomplish their object. Had it not been entangled in a herring net, so that its huge arms were not available, as it could get no hold by its suckers, the men would have had no chance of capturing it. I have just been examining and measuring my prize, and certainly it is one of the most extraordinary and horrible creatures ever drawn from the deep.

The entire length of the body is about nine feet, and about five feet in girth at the thickest part. The beak is small—not much larger than a man's fist—and shaped exactly like that of a parrot. Around the head eight arms extend, two of them being long tentacles, twenty-two feet in length, ribbon-like strips, not more than two inches in circumference, and armed at the extremities with rows of suckers having teethed edges. The remaining six are powerful arms, each six feet in length, and at the junction with the body almost as thick as a man's thigh. They taper to a fine point and are entirely covered with large suckers, having denticulated edges, diminishing in size toward the extremities, where they are not larger than a split pea. Clasped in those six clammy arms, with some three hundred suckers acting at one moment, and their sharp edges sinking into the flesh, and seeming to drink the blood, how powerless and hapless a victim would at once become! The suckers stand out prominently from the surface of the arm, to which each is attached by a strong ligature. How the creature can work these long tentacles, which are but a strip of cartilage, darting them with almost lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to me that they must be used as cables to anchor itself to rocks, or to the bottom of the sea, where the water is shallow, and thus give it "purchase" in catching its prey. Possibly, too, they may be used as organs of locomotion in moving forward along the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping more distant objects, and drawing them within the reach of the shorter and stouter arms. The long arms of this specimen are very much thinner, and not within ten feet of being as long as the arm brought in by the fishermen of Portugal Cove, which must have belonged to a much larger cuttle. Although, my specimen is a wonderful sight—a huge cartilaginous tube surmounted with a beak and eyes, but no face, around which the immense arms radiate like the spokes of a wheel. The glutinous mass has a livid, corpse-like appearance. If Barnum had it in his show-room, what a rush there would be to see it! At present it occupies an ignoble position on the floor of an outhouse, but I am taking measures to have it preserved.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE MORMON SAINTS.—The Saints are generally termed a very industrious people. I will admit that some are, and again I will admit that some are lazier than Digger Indians. They are industrious, but not energetic. Those who are endowed with energy are sure to be bishops, elders, first counselors, or something or other, where they will have the handling of the tithing, and are the corner-stones of the church.

This tithing is a sort of tax upon each producer to defray the expenses of the government (i. e., the church); and in this case the word means a tenth part of each family's earnings or produce. Thus, if a man raises ten bushels of corn he must deliver the tithing, or one bushel, to the bishop of his town. From the store thus formed the bishop draws to entertain any travelers who happen along, as he, being the head man of the town, his house is as a hotel; all strangers are directed to it, as a rule, to 'put up.' Almost invariably he gets paid for his services by Gentiles; and it is not surprising, that, betwixt it all, a bishop is always the wealthiest man in a town; and without difficulty you can always single out his house from the others by its greater proportions, finer finish, and better architecture, unless the town happens to be the residence of a 'president,' when his house will be the finest.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

The Augsburg *Gazette* states that the Grand Duke Alexis, the third son of the emperor of Russia, having lately returned from a voyage round the world, which lasted two or three years, has received the czar's orders to undertake another journey. It appears that the prince is in disgrace with the czar, on account of a marriage secretly contracted by the prince some years ago with a lady of the court, the niece of the Russian minister of commerce, Monsieur de Reutern. After having tried several means to break off the misalliance, the czar ordered his son to travel abroad, hoping that the separation would estrange the prince's attachment to his wife, but the event has proved the czar to be mistaken, as the prince on his return has joined his young wife at Nice, and refuses to be separated from her.

A machine which performs the operations of rolling, sowing, and harrowing simultaneously has been invented in Dublin.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The most notable feature of the week has been the successful inauguration of the Australian line of steamers, the Sr steamship Macgregor, Captain Grainger, having sailed for Sydney, via Honolulu, on the night of the 2d inst., carrying the large British mails brought overland, a full complement of passengers and considerable cargo both for Honolulu and the colonies. More than usual attention has been drawn to the line by her resident agents, and no expense spared to make the trip pleasant and profitable to all concerned.

The outward movement in Breadstuff is continued with a liberal hand. Exports of Wheat and Flour are yet large, but what is the most surprising part of this business is the marked decline in the price of Wheat in the face of an admitted short stock over and above the amount required for loading the score of ships now on the berth for the United Kingdom. Liverpool quotations, it is true, with current freights, do not warrant the extreme figures lately paid here for Wheat, yet we are not prepared to look for any prolonged continuance of a declining market for grain, for if published accounts and estimates of stock approximate correctness, we certainly have no surplus for needed consumption up to the time of harvest. The weather continues promising for the growing crops, and we see nothing likely to prevent an unusually abundant harvest of cereals. In another part of this paper we have given details of the remarkable productiveness of our soil and climate—two grains of wheat planted a year since producing 4,811 kernels; one kernel produced 161 stalks, bearing 2,701 grains of wheat, and the other 2,110 kernels of merchantable grain. This is a well established fact, and is evidence of what California can do as a wheat producer. In this connection we publish the following, to show where California stands as compared with the other wheat-producing States of the Union. We are within bounds in giving the product at 25,000,000 bushels, although the State Board of Agriculture places it at 5,000,000 more. We append a table showing the estimated productions in the ten States, including our own:

States.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Illinois	37,259,029	27,376,952
Indiana	20,222,225	24,092,671
Iowa	32,517,836	34,876,771
Kansas	2,161,843	2,440,495
Minnesota	21,842,193	22,171,176
Missouri	8,760,851	10,600,626
Ohio	19,087,694	17,924,976
Tennessee	7,627,100	6,150,126
Wisconsin	21,285,309	23,625,910
Total	171,264,450	178,567,218
California	30,000,000	25,000,000

Grand total for 1873 in ten States.....203,567,218

The above figures show that California is surpassed by only three States, viz: Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; but if we take the estimate made by the State Board of Agriculture as our guide in making a comparison, our own State will stand third in the list, with a prospect of occupying a higher position in 1874.

The Eastern demand for Barley is surprisingly large, with considerable shipments to New York via Panama steamer, while it is said that no less than 3,000 tons have been sold to go overland within a week. Freight engagements via Isthmus have been secured ahead to the full carrying capacity of several steamers. It is this demand for choice bright brewing Barley that adds strength to holders, and will doubtless add to the planting of increased acreage this season. Corn continues to rule high. Buckwheat is very scarce. Rye is wanted, but the offerings are meagre. Hay is steady at good prices. Bran and Middlings are lower. Potatoes are measurably unchanged. Beans are in fair supply. Wool and Hides continue to command good prices. Tallow is plentiful and favors the buyer.

FLOUR—The exports continue liberal. The steamship China for Hongkong, etc., carried 8,000 qr sks El Dorado Mills, 4,000 qr sks National Mills, 4,400 qr sks Tehama Mills, also 1,800 bbls Golden Gate Mills Extra. The Valley Forge for Liverpool carried 8,000 hf sks Starr Mills Extra, 13,875 hf sks Buckeye Mills do, 1,102 qr sks Pearl Mills and 1,972 hf sks Salem Mills (Oregon). The Oriflamme from Oregon brought us 2,033 qr and 945 hf sks. Prices seem to favor the buyer, yet quotations remain substantially the same as for some time past, say $5 50@5 75 for Superfine; Extra Superfine, $6; Baker's and Family Extra, $6@6 75 @ 196 lbs, the latter a jobbing price for the best silk-dressed.

WHEAT—Prices ease off from the highest rates of the season. It will be remembered that the Produce Exchange took an account of the stock of Wheat in our State on the 1st of January, and published the result of their investigations a few days later, giving 198,000 tons Wheat as the entire stock in the State. This would only leave 80,000 tons surplus for export after January 1st, which estimate by many was considered far too low. Other parties supposed to be well versed in the business, figured the Wheat remaining in warehouses, and on board of ships not yet cleared, on January 1st, 1874, at 185,000 tons, to which we add 39,000 tons estimated in the hands of farmers and remaining on the farms, which would give a total of 265,000 tons, and from which we deduct 80,000 tons for consumption during the first six months of 1874, leaves a surplus for export January 1st, 1874, of 125,000 tons, of which about 50,000 tons were shipped in January. The vessels now on the berth will carry additional 40,000 tons, and this will all be dispatched during the present month. Wheat at $2 25, with freight at 80s and exchange at 49¾d, is equivalent to about 65s, cost and freight to Liverpool. In Oregon, Wheat has declined even more than here, and is now freely offered at $1 87½@1 90. In this market, sales for the period under review embrace the following, in their order of consummation: 3,000 sks fair, $2 20; 800 tons choice, $2 25; 4,500 tons for export, private; 10,000 sks weevily, $2 05; 3,800 sks Stockton, $2 15; 3,000 sks choice, $2 20. At this writing, we quote the range of the market at $2 17½@2 25 ₱ ctl. Liverpool quotations for average, 12s 6d@12s 9d: Club, 12s 11d@12s 6d. We note a sale of 500 tons Oregon for March delivery at $2 28.

The following vessels are now on the berth: Andromeda, 1675; Andreas Rickmers, 1497; Angelique, 847; Columbus, 1854; Emerald, 1187; Ericsson, 1646; Ellen Munroe, 1393; France, 1007; Feliz Estivant, 920; Glory of the Seas, 2103; Irwell, 1318; Lady Dufferin, 1299; Martha Davis, 871; Seminole, 1511; Sovereign of the Seas, 1903; Vancouver, 1892; Wandale, 1219; Woosung, 729. Total, 18 vessels, aggregating 24,026 tons.

BARLEY—The market is very strong for all bright brewing. Dark coast is less sought after, yet sympathizes with the upward movement. The present demand for brewing is for New York by steamer, and for Kentucky and Illinois by transcontinental railway. The steamers are all engaged full for weeks ahead, and some 3,000 tons or more engaged by rail. The steamship Macgregor for Australia and New Zealand carried 50 tons brewing for Sydney. Sales for the period under review may thus be summarized: 600 sks bright Chevalier, $1 75; 4,000 sks choice do, $1 65; 2,300 sks do, $1 62½; 15,000 sks do, $1 60; 2,500 sks do, $1 55; 2,500 sks dark coast, $1 35; 2,500 sks good do, $1 40@1 45—the market closing strong within the range of $1 40@1 65.

OATS—The market is very slack. The Oriflamme from Oregon brought us 1,465 sks. These are held at $1 75@1 80, with small sales. Other kinds rule from $1 55 to $1 75, with a lightdemand.

CORN—The stock is light, with sales of 1,000 sks southern at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Offerings are very light, with small sales at $1 75@1 80.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Prices have declined to $17 @20 ₱ ton respectively.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and no sales of magnitude reported for the past week. The market is really dull, and a concession in prices would hardly bring about extensive purchases. Eastern Wool reports come to hand of a favorable character, and it is to be hoped we shall soon have an early revival of trade. We quote Northern free staple at 20@22c; short free, 16@18c; dark, 15@17c; Southern, slightly burry, 14@15c; burry, 12½@13½c.

HIDES—We continue to quote Dry at 18@19c; Wet Salted dull at 9c.

TALLOW—The market is dull, stock large, with a good prospective supply ere long. Crude, 6½@7c; Refined, 9c.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt are more liberal, with a steady demand and firm market at $1 12½@1 20. Petaluma and Tomales, $1@1 12½.

ONIONS—Are in demand. Good to choice salable from $1 75 to $2 10.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices of Poultry of all kinds have been advanced, in anticipation of the near approach of the Chinese holidays. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6@8; Broilers, $5 50@6 50; tame Ducks, $9@9 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 50@3 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 17½@18c ₱ lb; dressed do, 19@20c ₱ lb. Game is in fair supply with moderate demand. Hare, $2 50@2 75 ₱ doz; Quail, $1 12½@1 25; Snipe, 75c@$1; English do, $1 50@2; wild Geese, best, $3@3 50; Mallard Ducks, $4@4 50; small do, $2@3 ₱ brace; Teal, $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Best of really choice quality is quite scarce and high; while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Calves are very scarce. Mutton is still quite high. Our quotations are given at the slaughterer's prices: Beef, ₱ quarter, 5@6c for inferior qualities; 7@10c ₱ lb for choice. Mutton, 8@9c. Calves, 7@8c. Hogs are in fair supply, with a moderate demand for large, and active demand for small. We quote live at 5½@6c, and 7@8c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Choice fresh Roll Butter is more plentiful, yet quite firm at 35@40c ₱ lb, but the price will probably recede to the with fresh arrivals, and then we expect to see liberal shipments East. Pickled Butter is in good demand at 22½@24c. California Cheese is in light supply, with a good demand at 15@17c: Eastern is plentiful, with a moderate demand at 18½@19c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in good demand at 25@30c; supply moderate.

FRUIT—During the past week the Nautilus from Tahiti arrived, with 14,140 Cocoanuts. The steamer Orizaba brought 549 boxes Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles. From Portland, the steamer Oriflamme arrived with 7,895 boxes Oregon Apples. About 1,000 boxes were sold at auction on the wharf, at prices ranging from 50c@$1 50 ₱ box—averaging about $1 ₱ box. Following are the current quotations: Apples, choice, $1 25@3 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, $1@2 50 ₱ box. Oranges, Loreto, $30@35 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $10@20; Tahiti, $30 ₱ M. Lemons, Los Angeles, $1@2 50 ₱ 100; Malaga and Sicily, 50@75c ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@3 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $8 @8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@9½c; pitted Plums, 10@18c; black Figs, c@c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The child that cried for an hour did not get it.

The old—Murder will out. The new—Murderers will out.

A great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

A certain man has a watch which he says has gained enough to pay for itself in six months.

Johnny assures us that a railroad conductor punches a hole in your ticket to let you pass through.

When was beef-tea first mentioned in history? When King Henry VIII. dissolved the papal bull.

Out in Montana, when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his appearance in a new role.

Some young chap thinks it easy to enter an old man's house, because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

The railroad that is run into by another is telescoped; the man who is run into by a Texas ox is steeroscoped.

A spiritualist before committing suicide made a memorandum: "I have purified my soul twenty-five or thirty years. I think I must be a rectified spirit."

"Grandma, why don't you keep a servant any more?" "Well, you see, child, I'm getting old now, and can't take care of one as I used to, you know."

An embryo poet, who is certainly a close observer of human nature, remarks: "Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

It is pronounced an ominous sign when a man, who has been married scarcely twelve months, begins to betray an abnormal interest in the cause of lockjaw.

An Irishman, seeing a ship heavily laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed: "Upon my sowl! if the river was but a little higher, the ship would go to the bottom!"

It isn't always best to call things by their right names. A young gentleman called a coach dog a Dalmatian hound, and was informed by his *fiancee* that if he could not refrain from profanity in her presence they must henceforth be strangers.

SALMON-FISHING ON THE NOVARRO.—Out goes our line—scarce twenty yards—when we have a vigorous strike. This time fortune favors us, and not the fish. We feel we have him well hooked. Away he goes—whiz! works our reel. He carries out forty yards of line, burning our fingers as we somewhat temper its velocity by pressing it against our pole; and then he stops. Gently reeling, we draw him toward us. On he comes, for some time without resistance; then there seems a dead pull. We hold him as tight as we think we dare; our rod is bending, our line is taut, and warily, not having overmuch faith on our own side—line against fish—we let go our hold, and away goes our fish, apparently with more vigor than on the first struggle. We feel we have a plucky, gamy fellow at the end of our line, and we must handle him cautiously. Failing strength prevents him from running so far as on the first spurt, and he sooner comes to a stand. His fling being over, ours begins. We turn at our reel; sullenly he comes along. With bended rod and tight line, we bring him within sight; then near our boat. But do not imagine we have got him yet; he may be getting weak, but in his dying throes, if we make a mistake in our handling, we shall find him strong enough to carry away hook, line, or the top of our rod. We have him, then, where we can guide him; perhaps we way be able to bring him to the surface, and if we do, ten to one but he will make another bolt—fierce, but short. We are holding him rather tight, our fingers pressing the line on the rod to prevent its running too free from the reel. We do this to tire him; but still he goes all round the boat, and the hissing line cuts through the water. But this fearful strain upon every muscle cannot last much longer. He soon tires, and we can easily bring him on the surface. Weary and worn out, we draw him near, so as to hook our gaff under his gills. The boatman makes the attempt, and fails. Touched by the iron, he makes another struggling effort to free himself from the tight line and fearful hook. A plunge, a lunge, and a disturbance of the water, as if a fifty pound weight had been thrown into it. It is but the last dying spasm; again we bring him to the boat's side; and this time the boatman secures him with the gaff.—*Overland Monthly for February.*

FALSEHOODS.—If only persons could stop telling falsehoods! It seems a very little thing to tell a "bit of a fib;" but were people truthful, all truthful in speech and action, the millennium would be here. We should then know our friends as we can never know them now. Women would not kiss other women with lips through which words of slander have but just dropped. "Men would not vow to love forever," when they only mean, "I will amuse myself for a little while." People would not utter sentiments they do not feel, nor repeat sectarian or party cant, because it sounds well and is applauded. Dishonesty would be at an end. All the wheels of the world would be greased. Everything would go smoothly. Not that it will ever be done. Each one will wait for the other to stop lying first, because a truthful person seems so defenseless in a world of falsenoods.

Items about little boys who pull each other from under broken ice are fashionable just now. No family should be without one.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CASHMERE AND ANGORA GOATS.—The following extract from a letter by Mr. R. Peters, of Georgia, furnished the New York *Times*, by Mr. Harrison Grey Otis of Washington, may be of interest to those of our readers who have been disposed to adopt the breed of Angora goats, especially with respect to the important point that they do not thrive upon grass:

In 1856, I found that the fourth cross, based on the native short-haired ewes with selected pure breed bucks, when bred by careful selections produced an animal superior in every respect to the imported, breeding purposes excepted. I owned a flock of 500 grade ewes in 1859, bred with great care, each animal marked to designate its grade. These I distributed by sales of flocks of from ten to twenty ewes, with a pure bred buck at the head, to all parts of the West and Southwest during the years 1860 and 1861, and made a very handsome profit. I ascertained, however, that, when resold, in every instance the word grade was expunged, and they sold as "Peters' Cashmere Goats of the Davis importation." I sent a small flock of the grades to Pennsylvania in the year 1859, and by 1866 they were advertised and sold as if of pure breed. In the year 1866 I sent a flock of over 100 head to Ohio, all grades but a half dozen bucks. They were sold by me as grades, and the next year sent West as Cashmeres.

The owners of goats in Asia allow them to run at large in very extensive flocks, and make no selections in breeding; and although fine animals might be had high up in the hills by a person who could go there and remain a year, yet all or nearly all sent to this country come from localities easy of access, and not one in a hundred is fit to be bred from, as males, to improve a flock.

The Vicuna and Llama cannot be bred to any advantage, and cannot be acclimated to live on an elevation of less than 5,000 feet above the sea. The Angora ought to be on an elevation of not less than 3,000 feet, but will thrive near the sea level, if allowed a wide range in woods or old fields. The most extensive enterprise in the way of Angora goat-raising in this country is probably that of the Guadalupe Island Company of California, which owns an entire island in the Pacific southwest of San Diego, comprising some 160,000 acres of grazing land, upon which the 20,000 or more goats subsist and thrive the year round without prepared food or artificial shelter. The leader of this colossal enterprise is William M. Landrum, "the pioneer goat man of the Pacific." They are not a grass-eating animal, and when kept on such in small inclosures soon become unhealthy They are a browsing animal, and cannot stand being high fed with grain and grass.

HOME TREES AND FLOWERS.—If you are fortunate enough to possess a homestead, consider the importance of devoting a small portion of your time and money to the adornment of it. With a very small expenditure of the latter, and the judicious use of such leisure moments as may occasionally be spared from the hurry of business, the homestead grounds can be made to "blossom like a rose."

The ornamenting of the grounds surrounding a house is of as much importance as the embellishment of the interior, and both are alike worthy of consideration, and should never be neglected. Make the homestead, in-doors and out, the most attractive place within the reach of your children, and the boys will be less likely to become vicious, or the girls to go astray.

The beauty of a place depends not so much upon showy buildings as upon green shady trees and climbing vines. The roughest whitewashed cottage, surrounded by trees and flowers, presents a beautiful appearance, and the costly mansion without these looks desolate and unattractive. The reason why the houses and villages of New England are so pleasant is due to the numerous trees which surround them, and with which the streets are lined. Many an old farm-house, unattractive in itself, is rendered picturesque by some grand old elm. All the expenses incurred, all the labor expended, will repay you a hundred-fold.

Home! Trees! Flowers! A blessed trinity! Flowers! ever pleasing the eye with their diversity of form, and regaling the nostrils with their delightful perfume! Flowers and trees! Who ever forgets the trees and flowers which grew about the old homestead—"the cot where I was born?"

Wherever you have a spare corner in your garden plant a tree; you will never regret it. You may live to enjoy its shade, and you will have done something to beautify the earth. If nothing more, the morning song of the birds among the branches will be your benediction.—*California Horticulturist.*

NEW WEEPING TREE FERN.—This is one of the most beautiful of all Tree Ferns. It is a native of South Africa—is rather difficult to import in good condition, as the trunks have to be brought some hundreds of miles down the country before they are shipped, and frequently suffer on the journey. In habit it is perhaps the most graceful of all Tree Ferns, its ample light-green feathery fronds sweeping elegantly downwards. It may be grown in an ordinary green-house, or cool conservatory, and, when fully developed, forms a most attractive object. It grows freely in the usual compost, making fine pendant fronds from four to six feet long, and from two to two and a half feet in breadth in the widest part. The stout reddish purple mid-ribs are tubercled, and furnished at the base with a profuse quantity of slender chaffy scales. The trunk is dark-colored, and nearly a foot in diameter in the widest parts, the imported species varying from five to ten feet high.—*Cal. Hort.*

Bricks adapted for ordinary building purposes are made in England from the refuse of the coal mines.

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The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as importers and jobbers in Groceries and Provisions, under the firm name of ROUNTREE & McMULLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE O. McMULLIN alone has the right to sign the partnership name in settlement and liquidation.

JAMES O. ROUNTREE,
GEORGE O. McMULLIN.

San Francisco, January 27, 1874.

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